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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
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IN THE HANDS OF THE MAFIA.

People will tell you that the days of romance are gone, never to return; but my strange experience in Venice, in the winter season of 1894, changed my opinion on the subject once and for all.

I had at that time a business commission in the larger towns of Italy, and from Verona I was going on to Venice. In my compartment was a young Italian—a rather nasty looking fellow, clad in a curious green travelling cloak. We did not speak to one another, and as it was very cold, I curled myself up in my corner and went to sleep, wishing inwardly that I had had the forethought to bring a nice warm overcoat with me like that of my companion.

When I awoke we were apparently nearing Venice, and I was the only occupant of the carriage. Where the Italian had got out I did not know, but, curiously enough, he had left his cloak behind him. It was a new garment, warmly lined, and I slipped it over my shoulders, intending to hand it over to the officials at Venice. Ten minutes later the train steamed into the station, and I tumbled out to look after my luggage. There were a good many people in the train, and in my eagerness I quite forgot that I was wearing a cloak which did not belong to me, and which I ought to hand over forthwith to the lost property office.

Outside the station there were the usual crowds of persuasive gondoliers plying for hire, and the whole scene was one of bustle and confusion. It was now late at night, and the lights of the station, reflected in the inky black water, had a weirdly picturesque effect. Presently a gondolier came toward me, gave me a searching glance which took me in from head to foot, and then inquired, with a courtly bow, if he might have the honor of taking the signor to his hotel. I signified my assent, and in a few moments my few belongings and myself were more or less snugly stowed away. With a few strokes my gondolier drew clear of the crowd at the station, and we were presently gliding down the broad bosom of the Grand Canal.

The night was cold, and there was a kind of damp frostiness in the biting wind which sighed across the lagoon. Instinctively I drew my cloak closely round me, and then realibzed with a jerk that I had quite forgotten to deliver it to the railway officials. "How forgetful of me," I thought. "But, never mind! I will send a messenger from the hotel with it tomorrow morning."

The ancient palazzo, now turned into a plebeian hotel, at which I had engaged rooms, was situated on a side canal some little distance from the Grand Canal, and we were presently threading a maze of narrow waterways, lit only by twinkling lamps which threw straggling lines of light across the inky water. Everything was absolutely quiet, for Venice is indeed a silent city when night falls on the scene. Occasionally, but very rarely, a gondola would cross our path, and every now and then there came the monotonous chant of my gondolier, as we neared a point where the canal branched off. "Sa sta!" he would chant, as we turned to the right; "sa premi!" as we dived into some devious waterway to the left; while if we were keeping straight on, "lungo eh!" rolled across the water from his lips.

It seemed to me that we were taking rather a long time to reach the hotel, but as I not been in Venice before, I did not like to say anything. Presently, however, the gondola ran alongside a sort of decayed stone quay, above which towered a closely shuttered house, evidently of considerable antiquity.

"Surely this is not the Hotel ——?" I cried, in surprise; "it looks more like a dungeon."

The gondolier bowed low. "It is not, signor," he said; " the hotel is down the passage on the left, and I will do myself the pleasure of conducting your excellency thither."

He stepped off the gondola, tossed a loop of rope over a stone projection, and led me toward a narrow passage, which I had not noticed. At the far end of this alley I saw a twinkling oil lamp, which my guide assured me was the light of the Hotel ——. Inwardly I cursed the friendly Italian merchant at Verona who had recommended me to such a miserable place.

Suddenly, without the slightest warning, I felt something slipped over my head. I heard a few muttered commands, and then I felt myself being carried by strong arms.

I could not see, I could hardly breathe; but I realized at once that I was the victim of an outrage. And the memory of all the crimes which have occurred in this vast network of silent waterways and ancient houses surged into my brain until I felt sick with terror.

Presently I was laid down, none too gently, on a bench. Then come the shutting of a door, and silence. I tried to rise to my feet, but during the brief period I had been carried along my captors had contrived to bind me, so that I now found it impossible to move. My thoughts at this time were none too pleasant. I realized that if I never left my prison alive no one would be very much the wiser, and the reflection did not make me feel any more comfortable.

I was not left to myself for long. Presently I heard footsteps close to me, the cover over my head was torn off, my footstraps removed, and I was led from the room by a wierd-looking figure in a mask and hood. He bore an uncomfortable resemblance to a member of the Spanish Inquisition.

We emerged into a brilliantly lighted room, filled to overflowing with men, all clad in the same somber garb of mask and hood. As my gaoler drew me in a kind of muffled roar went up from the assembly, and those nearest to me shook their fists in my face. Suddenly a tall man at the far end of the room moved toward me, the others making way for him respectfully.

For a moment he gazed earnestly into my face. Then he turned angrily to my gaoler. "What, in the name of heaven, does this mean?" he hissed. "You have brought the wrong man!"

Instantly consternation reigned in the room, and everybody crowded round to examine me, while the gaoler tried to explain things. Up to this moment I had been more or less in a dream—the rapidity with which events succeeded one another had confused me—but now I found my tongue.

"I do not know what is the meaning of the outrage to which I have been subjected," I said; "but if you have any doubts as to my identity I may tell you at once that I am an Englishman, Charles Raymond by name, and I have come from Verona today. I have papers in my pockets to prove it."

The leader heard me out, then he beckoned to me to follow him. Mechanically I obeyed, and he led me into a small ante-room. Then he turned to me. "Sir," he said, in most excellent English, "we owe you a profound apology, and also an explanation. But, first of all, will you tell me how it is that you are wearing that green cloak?"

In a few words I explained how I came to be possessed of the coat.

The eyes behind the mask smiled. "Yes," he said, "I see now how the whole thing has happened. We were on the lookout for a member of our society—a member who has violated his commands. He was known only to the members of our inner circle, but our humble instruments were told to look out for a man in a green cloak and to bring him hither. I much regret that you should have been the victim of so unfortunate a mistake. It is a pity, too, that the traitor has temporarily escaped us; he must have received a warning. At what point did you say he left the train?"

I told him as nearly as possible, and he nodded gravely. "It is of little moment," he said; "the scoundrel will not get far."

"And now," continued my mysterious interlocutor, "I can see you are eaten up with curiosity as to who and what we are. Is it not so? I thought so! But, unfortunately, I am not at liberty to tell you anything. I want you now to give me your solemn promise, on your honor as an Englishman, to say nothing to any person in Venice of your adventure of tonight. I know you English; and I know that if you pass your word you will keep it. Having given me this promise, you shall be conveyed to your hotel without delay, and we shall be happy to recompense you for the inconvenience we have caused you."

The politeness of the man—he was evidently a gentleman to his fingertips—fascinated me, and I gave my parole quite willingly. Forthwith, with a few words of apology, he placed the covering over my head again and led me out through the main room to the ancient quay on which I had first landed, and so into the gondola.

"Farewell, Signor Raymond," he said; "I rely on you." Then, in a whisper: "It is not every one who enters the judgment hall of the Mafia and leaves it alive!"

Ten minutes later my gondolier removed the cloak from my head and took the strap off my wrists. Three minutes afterward he dumped me and my baggage down on the broad steps of the hotel, and, with a couple of sweeping strokes, vanished into the night. The landlord of the hotel was in a mild state of wonderment as to where I had been, but, mindful of my promise, I told him nothing, and tumbled off to bed as soon as possible. As I was undressing an envelope fell out of my side pocket, and, on picking it up, I found enclosed Italian bank notes to the value of 250 lire—roughly £10. There was nothing else in the envelope, and I could only surmise that the money had been slipped into my pocket by way of compensation for my weird adventure.

One thing more. Two days later I was chatting with a merchant in his office close to the Rialto when my eye caught a paragraph in an Italian paper on his desk. It was very brief. It simply recounted how a man, unknown, who had been arrested for vagrancy, had been found stabbed to the heart in the jail at Verona. The dagger with which he had been killed bore an inscription which showed beyond a doubt that the deed was the work of the dreaded Mafia.

The merchant saw the paragraph and shuddered. "Fancy being killed even in a prison cell," he said. No one can escape the Mafia!"

And I shuddered with him.—The Traveler.

The Pulpit Versus the Bar.

An eminent American lawyer now deceased was sadly given to intoxication. On one occasion he entered a church while a minister was holding forth on the future punishment of the wicked.

Fixing his eye upon the lawyer, who was reeling near the door, the preacher exclaimed, "There stands a sinner against whom I will bear witness in the day of judgment."

At this the lawyer folded his arms planted himself as firmly as he could, and addressing the man in the pulpit, electrified the whole congregation after this fashion:

"Sir, I have been practising in the criminal courts for 20 years, and I have always found that the greatest rascal is the first to give state's evidence.—The Scotsman.

Selfishness.

From the cradle to the grave is a period of eternity, devoted to the elimination of one idol and the rearing of another, that in turn must waver and dissolve into its native nothingness; but there is an idol called self or selfishness, which stubbornly resists the ravages of time, and insists on a niche in every temple of clay, into which has been blown the breath of life.—The Iconoclast.

FACTS ON NOAH'S ARK.

THE CHALDEAN RECORD OF ITS DIMENSIONS AND CONTENTS.

A Fresh Witness to the Tradition of the Deluge—Professor Haupt Has Published the Fragments of the Wonderful Story Preserved in the British Museum.

Many readers would, I believe, be interested in a fresh witness to the Chaldean tradition of the deluge, writes a correspondent of the London Times. The best known account of this tradition is contained in the late George Smith's "Chaldean Genesis." There was given the first connected account of the Assyrian version of the old Babylonian myths concerning the flood. This version has been drawn up for the library of Ashurbanipal, the last great King of Assyria, and has been brought by Sir Henry Layard from the ruins of Nineveh. A more complete edition, consisting of all the fragments of the story, preserved in the British Museum, has been published by Prof. Haupt.

Unfortunately, the lines which once recorded the dimensions of the ark are defective, and though Prof. Haupt considers it probable that the length was 100 cubits, while the breadth and height were both 120 cubits, we have no certainty about the length. By assuming that the measure named in the text really denotes a half cubit, as was once held by Prof. Oppert, the conjectured length would agree with the 300 cubits of the Biblical narrative.

Now one of the tablets, probably also once in King Ashurbanipal's library at Nineveh, appears to give a different estimate of the dimensions of Noah's ark. It is catalogued as "a list of animals and certain measurements" &c, and was recently copied by me for my "Assyrian Deeds and Documents," where the cuneiform text will appear as No. 777. A closer examination of the contents has made me think they deserve to be more widely known.

There is no distinct statement on the tablet that the measurements refer to the ark, but I fail to see with what else the figures given could be concerned. The first three lines read simply, "390 cubits long, 150 cubits broad, 660 cubits high." The whole tablet is written in the ideographic style, and some of the ideograms used are not to be found in published "lists of signs and ideograms." But these lines only employ such signs as are well known from their use in the historical inscriptions, and I assign to them the meanings which they always have in such texts as concern the dimensions of buildings.

But this would be a very large building indeed. The great Temple of Merodach at Babylon, by many identified with the Tower of Babel, was only 180 cubits high. If we consider these dimensions as those of a tower it must have been nearly 1000 feet high. Such a height could only be that of a mountain. Then it would be difficult to account for the presence of the animals recorded below. There were no animals kept in the Tower of Babel, so far as we are told. The animals whose names can be recognized are not such as we have any reason to suppose were kept by the kings of Nineveh in a menagerie or zoological gardens.

The mythical character of the building seems evident. The next two lines give other dimensions in precisely similar terms to those used in describing the terraces or palaces. Interpreting the signs in the same way as is always done in such cases, the substructure of this strange building was 410 cubits across and 788 cubits along its side. There is no suggestion of height.

Now, the Ninevite version of the Chaldean tradition, above referred to contemplates the ark as a "house" on a "boat" or raft. It may be questioned whether in these texts "height" necessarily means "vertical height."

If not, we may suppose a boat 788 cubits in length over all and 410 cubits in breadth amidships, carrying a box-shaped house 660 cubits long, 390 cubits broad and 150 cubits high above the deck. It is possible that the roof sloped from a central ridge. Also the dimensions given may be those of a rectangular raft. In either case there would be a free space ten cupits wide along the sides and 64 cubits wide at the ends, to serve as a "deck promenade." If we prefer to take 660 cubits as the height, part of this may have been submerged; but, in any case, we should have a curious shape for an ark, though one quite admissible for an imaginary temple tower.

The animals named, so far as I am able to recognize their ideographic descriptions, are dromedaries, camels, horses, mules, asses, both male and female of each species, forming one group; then oxen and cows of various sorts, sheep, goats, antelopes or gazelles, hares, with their young ones, and of both sexes, forming a second group. The first group seems to be the animals, man's helpers and servants; the second group is possibly those clean animals used for food. It may be noted that the antelope or gazelle is frequently depicted as associated with Ishtar, or Venus, who plays such a prominent part in the tradition of the flood. No numbers are given, in marked contrast to the Biblical narrative, but there were evidently pairs in the first group, and it would not be difficult to make out seven for the bovine race and sheep. In the many herd lists of Nineveh Kings the numbers of each sort are, of course, always given. Hence we can scarcely think of the animals in a farmyard.

Then follows a list of birds, most Then follows a list of birds, most of which are not yet to be identified with any certainty, though nearly all the ideograms occur also in the lists of offerings made to the gods. Such birds were in all probability used for food. The list ends with "the dove, the swallow, the raven." Now in the Ninevite version of the story, Noah sent forth, when the waters began to abate, first the dove then the swallow, then the raven. The order is the same. The raven would hardly be kept in any domestic establishment; few of the other creatures, except perhaps, antelopes, would be kept in a menagerie.

The extraordinary dimensions of the building the singular selection of animals, as remarkable for its omissions as for its contents, seem suited to no other explanation than that we have here a summary estimate of the size and contents of Noah's ark.

I may add that the shape of the tablet is unusual, one side being flat, the other convex. The contour is a long oval, like that of a pressed fig. The writing reads the same way on both sides, contrary to the usual custom of the scribes who "turned over" from top to bottom, not from left to right, as we do, and as in the case of this tablet. The text is a sort of palimpsest, in that several lines are written upon partly erased character. The ideographic style seems to indicate that this was an extract or abstract from a larger and probably older work.

HOW TO TREAT CATS.

Should Have Raw Meat to Eat, but Not Too Much of It—Some Hints.

Cats are by nature dainty—even in their cruelties. There is all manner of feline grace in the way the play with mice. Cats suffer much less from constant housing than dogs, although they run wild much more readily, and never quite get over their murderous instincts. A cat of fancy breed, as Maltese, Angora, Coon-cat or Manx, is a possession more fashionable than precious. Each and several they are no end decorative, but in affection, intelligence and playfulness they rank below their black, gray, tiger marked and tortoiseshell brethren.

White cats are in general more savage and less intelligent than gray or tortoiseshell. Many of them have blue eyes, and all such are said to be stone deaf; hence they are less desirable in the house. Unlike dogs, cats require to have their meat raw, but they must not have too much of it. Milk should constitute at least a third of their food. Crumble stale bread in the milk and now and again beat up a raw egg in it. A bit of raw liver as big as two fingers, or a fish head, is meat enough for a day's ration. Supplement it with milk and bread or milk and mashed potatoes, a cracker or two, or a bit of hard bread, lightly buttered, and a few small bones, as from chicken, game or shops.

Cats as well as dogs suffer a plague of fleas. Oddly enough cat fleas are unlike dog fleas, and if two sorts of insects meet upon one poor beast there in victory for the cat fleas, which are extending over many acres of ground, much larger and more voracious than those found on the dog. If left to ravage unchecked they soon reduce a sleek, healthy cat to a miserable skeleton, suffering all over from eczema. To get rid of the fleas, wash with sulphur soap—any good brand which the nearest shop affords—comb out the fleas with a fine tooth comb while the hair is still wet, then rinse the cat well in milk warm water, dry it with soft towels, and give it after a bath a saucer of warm milk with a teaspoonful of brandy or whiskey in it. A kitten should have only a few drops of spirits and be kept snug in a clean basket for an hour after the bath. When the hair is very dry, blow in all along the backbone some sort of good fine insect powder—either larkspur or pyrethrum. Rub behind the ears with the sulphur ointment directed for dogs. Next day brush out all the powder with a fine, close brush, comb the coat lightly, then part it along the backbone and rub with the sulphur ointment.

For mange rub all over with the sulphur ointment. Keep the cat confined so it cannot lie in the dirt and after 24 hours wash it well in hot soapsuds—just comfortably hot, rinse dry, and leave alone. In three days if the mange persists, repeat the ointment, and after the treatment give the cat plenty of catnip, either green or dry, with milk and bread diet. Catnip indeed ought to be given always twice a week. Burn infected bedding and fumigate sleeping baskets, or else wash them well in bichloride of mercury. Let them stand six hours after washing, and scald plentifully with boiling water and dry well before letting the cat sleep in them again.

"We Killed Her with Scissors."

The unconscious cruelty of children is illustrated in the following talk between a lady and a little girl, about a cherished doll-baby.

"Do you know," the child says in wondering tones—"do you know this poor baby of mine has a sister called Jemima, who was very cruel to him. She used always to take away his bottle. I cannot think how she could do such a thing, can you? But we cut off Jemima's hands and feet——"

"Oh, no, we did not," contradicted the lady, startled out of all politeness.

"Scuse me, we did," the tender voice urges; "scuse me, we cut them off an' stewed them. Then we killed her with scissors."

But as the lady remonstrates upon the enormity of the punishment compared with the crime, the small executioner relents, and finally adopts her suggestion of sending the ill-fated Jemima to a boarding school—a very strict one. "But it was a school in South Africa," she stipulates, and the lady knows she is finding consolation in the thought of there being stray lions and tigers ready to make a meal off naughty little girls who remove babies' bottles.—E. Ayrton, in New Lippincott.

She Knew Amos Keeter.

She was a very talkative old aunty, and her memory was remarkable. Her nephew from the city soon realized the strength of both of these characteristics.

"Say, aunty," he put in when he found an opening in the old lady's continuous chain of reminiscences, "did you ever know the Skeeter family that used to live around here somewhere?

"Knew 'em all," cried the old lady without a moment's hesitation. "Yes, indeed."

"Did you know Amos?" continued the joker.

"Amos Keeter!" cried the old lady again. "Well, I should say I did. Many's the party he's taken me to. Amos Keeter? Dear, dear, how his name does call up the good old times."

And then the wicked nephew had to go out behind the woodshed to laugh. —Cleveland Plain Dealer.

WE REAP WHAT WE SOW.

There are loyal hearts and spirits brave,
With souls that are tried and true;
Then give to the world the best you have,
And the same will come back to you.

Give love, and back to your heart will flow
The love that your heart most needs;
Show faith and trust, and hearts will show
Their faith in your words and deeds.

For life is a mirror in which are shown
The deeds and lives we live;
Then give of our best to every one
And the world will as freely give.
—A. H. Hinman, in Worcester Gazette.

HUMOROUS.

He—She's very mannish, isn't she? She—Very. She can't elbow her way through a crowd at all.

"Dos your daughter sing 'Always'?" asked the guest. "No, she stops for meals," replied the long suffering parent.

Dobbs—Did you hear of the school they're going to build where they'll teach proofreading? Slobbs—A sort of a house of correction, eh?

"Yes, my dear," said the sarcastic Hubby; "you may have made the cake all alone, as you say, but who helped you to lift it out of the oven?"

"A poor excuse is better dan none," said the philosophic hobo. "I like it better dan a good one," remarked his companion. "It's more gentlemanly. It ain't so apt ter work."

Sinnick—There are just two sorts of charity in this world. Minnick—Yes? Sinnick—Yes; one sort that begins at home and stays there, and an inferior sort designed for export.

"Poor fellow," said the visitor. "You say it's all owing to friends that you're here." "Yes,' boss," answered the convict. "I wuz sentenced ter be hung but dey had de sentence commuted."

"Jinks has had a burglar alarm put in his house, with a gong in every room." "He wants to be sure to know about the burglar." "No; he wants the burglar to be sure to be alarmed."

Nell—I don't think she loves her husband at all. Belle—Why? Nell—Because he was two hours late coming home last night and she didn't imagine anything dreadful about him at all.

"The portions of steak are rather small this morning," said Mrs. Starvem, apologetically; "I'm sorry—" "I think it's very considerate of you," replied Mr. Starboard, "since it's so very tough."

"What? marry my daughter," exclaimed the old man. "Why, you're supported by your father. "Yes; but he's getting tired," returned the cheeky suitor, "and I think a change would be advisable."

"Mr. Cheepklurk," said the head of the firm, "will you explain why, after asking for yesterday off to attend to some legal business, you spent the day with your girl?" "Yes, sir," returned the employe; "that isn't illegal, it is?"

AN ELECTRIC DRY DOCK.

The Current Put to a Novel Use at South Brooklyn.

The very latest adaptation of electric power is to the operation of the pumps for dry docks. What is said to be the largest and most powerful dry dock in the world has recently been built in South Brooklyn, New York, and so equipped that the port of New York from being the last on the list of ports where repairs to large vessels could be made has taken its proper place in the front rank, in keeping with its commercial importance.

The dock is built of five pontoons, each 80 feet long, with two extensions at the end each 36 feet long, although the final size of the dock is to be 700 to 800 feet, capable of taking care of vessels of the very largest size. The advantage in using electric power is its great flexibility, and the fact that it can be obtained from the public lighting circuits of the district, making the maintenance of a power plant unnecessary. There are two large centrifugal pumps, electrically driven, which have a capacity of from 5000 to 6000 gallons per minute. The great speed of operation of the dock is evidenced by the fact that a 9000-ton vessel was recently docked in exactly 51 minutes.

Another peculiar construction of this dock is that it is built in sections as before noted. Owing to this arrangement it is possible to use only the number of pontoons necessary to accommodate the particular ship to be docked. If it is a small ship only two sections need be employed, and larger vessels accordingly.

The pontoon design of the dock also enables a vessel to be docked which has a decided list, which in the ordinary docks cannot be done. By tilting the dock until the pontoon has assumed the same angle as the listed vessel the latter may be floated in and secured to the dock, when the latter is made to assume a level position.

The pontoons have wings at either side, the top of which are 56 feet above the bottom of the pontoons, all the pumps, etc., being placed on the platforms at the top of the wings.

Wheat Stack Twenty-Eight Years Old.

In the stack yard of Mr. W. Meen's farm, Stradbroke, Suffolk, says the London Daily Mail, there is a stack of wheat which has a remarkable history. It was built in 1873 and the owner made a vow that he would never thrash it until it realized 25 cents a sack—a price which has never been offered. The stack stands on an iron support two feet from the ground, and is in an excellent state of preservation, being free from mice or rats. Recently some of the ears of wheat were pulled out and the grains were found to be quite bright, though reddened by age. It is estimated that the stack contains 250 bushels.

Mountain Climbing.

There is without doubt a wonderful fascination in scaling great mountain peaks. To the adventurous climber their snowclad summits seem to offer a perpetual challenge. Anxiously he studies their steep and rock flanks marks the snowfields, the huge hanging glaciers of solid ice, and considers in what part he may most safely deliver his attack. In itself climbing is a wholesome and exciting pursuit to which a man may devote his leisure as profitably as to any branch of field sport.—London Chronicle.

AWFUL RAILWAY DISASTER

Engineer's Error Cost Scores of Lives Near Seneca, Mich.

VICTIMS ROASTED IN COACHES

One of the Most Disastrous Wrecks Known in Michigan—An Emigrant Train Caught Fire, Its Occupants Meeting With a Horrible Death—Head-on Collision Due to Violation of Orders

Seneca, Mich.—The wreck on the Wabash near here was one of the greatest railroad disasters in American history. It is estimated that eighty persons were killed, but a complete list will probably never be known, as a large number of the victims were cremated in the burning cars. The injured, many of whom will die, number 125.

The trains which crashed together were the Continental Limited, eastbound, known as No. 4, and the regular west-bound train, No. 13. No. 4 was a heavy vestibuled train, made up of a combination car, a day coach and eight sleepers. No. 13 was a double-header, with nine coaches, the first two of which were filled with Italian immigrants for Colorado.

It is said that the accident was the result of a misunderstanding of orders. No. 4 should have waited at Seneca station and No. 13 should have taken the siding. This was not done. Then the crash came.

The net result is that one whole train, No. 13, was burned; the engines complete wrecks on both trains, and on No. 4 the coach between the dining and the baggage was crushed into kindling wood.

The people on the emigrant train were caught like rats in a trap and crushed. Then the wreck caught fire, and those who were not instantly killed were slowly roasted to death, and none of the few spectators, who gathered from the farm-houses near by, were able to afford aid.

The whole emigrant train was soon consumed by the flames. Farmers residing along the track rushed in on the blazing mass to rescue those whom they thought might be alive. The bodies hauled out of the wreck were taken to nearby farm-houses, and a large number of injured were taken to a hospital at Peru, Ind.

Among the wounded at the hospital at Peru was twelve-year-old Carmen Paer, who cried unceasingly for his uncle. His uncle, however, was killed, having given his own life to save the boy. The boy's protector, whose name was Domionio Gerbargo, had made his body a shield to protect his nephew. When his lifeless form was picked up the boy was found under it only slightly injured.

Considerable light was thrown on the cause for the disaster by the orders which the conductor of No. 13 showed as his authority for proceeding past Sand Creek.

The order which was delivered to the train at Holloway read as follows: "Order No. 82, trains Nos. 13 and 3. "No. 4, engine 609, will meet No. 13 at Seneca and No. 3, engine 623 Sand Creek. Engines Nos. 88 and 151 will doublehead No. 13."

It is understood that the engineer and conductor of No. 4 received a similar order at Montpelier, Ohio, but if so these orders were disregarded. If it develops that the orders issued to both trains were to the same end it is considered that the responsibility for the disaster rests wholly with the engineer and conductor of the east-bound Continental Limited.

LIBERALS SURRENDER COLON.

The Capitulation Carried Out Under American Supervision.

Colon, Colombia.—The Liberal force surrendered to the United States force under Captain Perry, of the battleship Iowa. This was done in accordance with the agreement made at the conference on the American gunboat Marietta.

General Alban, commander of the Government forces, entered the city with 350 men. Captain Perry handed the town over to him as the representative of the Colombian Government. General Delarosa, the Liberal chief, subsequently surrendered his sword to General Alban.

The American marines, who were occupying the cuartel, were then withdrawn, with the exception of a detachment, which remained to guard the property of the Panama Railroad Company. The Iowa's men returned to Panama.

FEWER LIVES AND VESSELS LOST.

Good Showing For the Life-Saving Service Last Year.

Washington, D. C.—The annual report of the General Superintendent of the Life-Saving Service for the year 1901 shows the smallest loss of life from documented vessels suffering disaster since the general extension of the service, and also with respect to vessels of all classes, including the undocumented, with the exception of the years 1880, 1882, 1885 and 1888.

The average number of lives lost annually during the entire period (twenty-five years) was thirty-seven, one life having been lost in every thirteen casualties, while the number lost during the past year was seventeen, or one in every forty-three casualties.

The estimated value of the vessels involved in disaster was $5,263,420, and of their cargoes, $2,660,580. Of this amount $6,403,035 were saved and $948,965 lost. The number of vessels totally lost was forty-three.

Steel Mills Taxed to Their Capacity.

Continued activity in trade and strength in prices have characterized the iron markets. Manufactured iron and steel are in good demand, and for many products requirements are in excess of the capacity of the mills.

Congress' Session Will Be Easy.

Senator J. V. Quarles, of Wisconsin, thinks that the session of Congress will be long and one of the busiest ever assembled. Summer will be far advanced, he says, before the day of adjournment.

Activity in the Wool Trade.

The wool trade has been fairly active, and while there has been no advance in quotations dealers have experienced less difficulty in getting recent asking prices. The mills are busy, consumption is large and prospects are favorable for the continuance of a steady demand for the raw staple.

Football Player Paralyzed.

As a result of injuries received in a football game between the Peabodys of Little Rock and the Shamrocks of Hot Springs, Ark., C. C. Steele, of the latter team, has both arms and both legs paralyzed.

CITY OFFICER A SUICIDE

Stuart R. Young, of Louisville, Short in His Accounts.

After Reading of an Exposure He Sought a Lonely Spot and Shot Himself—Shortage is $50,000.

Louisville, Ky.—After being offered a newspaper which said his books were under examination, Stuart R. Young, City Treasurer of Louisville, blew out his brains.

An evening paper appeared with a story saying accountants were at work on Young's books, and that it was reported that there was a $50,000 shortage.

Shortly after 6 o'clock p. m. Young and his bride of a few months appeared at the entrance at the Louisville Hotel, on Main street. Two newsboys, who knew him, came up and said:

"Mr. Young, don't you want a paper? It's got your picture in it."

One glance at the double column headlines told Young why the paper printed a picture of him. Instead of entering the hotel he walked down Sixth street toward the river, the newsboys following him. Near Nelson street Young turned off between some box cars.

The boys returned to the hotel and described Young's actions to a hackman. The hackman went in the direction given by the newsboys and found Young, face downwards, in the cinders, his right arm under him. Seeing a bullet hole behind Mr. Young's right ear, Johnson turned the body over. Then he saw a pistol in Mr. Young's right hand. Life was extinct.

Johnson ran to a telephone and called up the residence of Young's father, Colonel Bennett H. Young. Colonel Young immediately went to the scene with some of his son's friends. One of these, a prominent business man, said with tears rolling down his cheeks:

"If his friends could have found him to-day this would never have happened. If money was needed we should have supplied it."

It is stated that the shortage in the accounts will reach $50,000 and that the stealings had been systematic during the whole four years Young held office.

Stuart R. Young was thirty-five years old and one of the most prominent men in Louisville. He was a graduate of Princeton University, a son of Colonel Bennett H. Young, a prominent lawyer and former Confederate soldier of Louisville, and a brother of Lawrence Young, of Chicago, president of the Washington Park Jockey Club.

FORMER GOVERNOR WAITE DEAD

He Was the Populist Executive of Colorado in 1893-4.

Aspen, Col.—Former Governor Davis H. Waite dropped dead while peeling an apple, probably from heart trouble.

Davis Hanson Waite was born at Jamestown, N. Y., April 9, 1825. During the early part of his life he was engaged in mercantile pursuits at Russell, Penn., and Fond du Lac and

DAVIS HANSON WAITE.
(Former Governor of Colorado, who dropped dead at Aspen.)

Princeton, Wis. He was a member of the Wisconsin Legislature in 1875. He went to Larned, Kan., in 1876, where he was elected to the Legislature.

He went to Colorado in 1879, practising law at Leadville and Aspen. He was a Republican in politics until 1892. He was nominated for Governor in that year by the People's party and was elected. His administration during 1893 and 1894 was tempestuous and eventful. He was a candidate for re-election in 1894, but was defeated. By a spirited political utterance while Governor, he earned the sobriquet of "Bloody Bridles" Waite, which clung to him all his life.

Chinese to Honor McKinley.

Our Consul-General at Shanghai, China, states that the guilds of silk, tea and cotton piece goods dealers have contributed of their own initiative to a fund to erect a monument in Shanghai to the late President McKinley. It is said that never before has such action been taken by the Chinese people on behalf of any but a Chinese person.

One of Hobson's Crew Insane.

Among a number of insane patients taken to the hospital at Ukiah, Cal., from the Mare Island Navy Yard, was Warrant Officer Osborne Deignan, who was with Hobson on the Merrimac in the Spanish-American war.

Postal Deficit Decreasing.

The total receipts of the Postoffice Department for the year ending June 30 last were $111,631,193.39, just $3,923,727.48 short of the expenditures, so Postmaster-General Smith at Washington, announces in his annual report. While the expenditures are $7,814,652.88 greater than for the preceding year, the deficit is $1,461,961.22 less. For several years the deficit has been steadily growing smaller. The estimated expenditure for 1903 is $134,731,576, with an estimated deficit of $2,710,946.

Ship Captain Kills Himself at Sea.

Captain Ole Irgens, of the Norwegian steamship Ages, committed suicide by shooting himself in the head with a rifle, when one day out from Port Antonio, Jamaica, bound for Savannah, Ga. The captain's body was buried at sea. He was a native of Bergen, Norway.

Now a Classified Service.

President Roosevelt has signed an order classifying the rural free delivery service. Appointments will be made wholly for fitness and irrespective of political or personal considerations.

MINOR EVENTS OF THE WEEK

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

The House of Representatives has been magnificently refurnished throughout.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior was made public, showing satisfactory progress in dealing with Indian affairs, public lands and pensions.

Plans for the Nicaragua Canal include eight locks, two harbors and a monster dam, the whole project to cost $189,000,000.

A $200 conscience contribution was received by the Treasury Department from Memphis, Tenn.

General A. R. Buffington, Chief of Ordnance of the Army, was placed on the retired list.

Duke D'Arcos, Spanish Minister, bid farewell to the President before starting on a long leave of absence.

OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS.

General Chaffee ordered that in the future complete records shall be kept of all natives in the Philippines taking the oath of allegiance to the United States.

The United States distilling ship Iris went aground on a reef near Hollo, P. I.

A report from F. W. Atkinson, General Superintendent of Education in the Philippines, shows the extent of the work carried on by American school teachers.

DOMESTIC.

Governor Van Sant will call a special session of the Minnesota Legislature to take action against the Great Northern-Northern Pacific combination.

Eight thousand women in New Jersey are working for a pardon for Libbie Garrabrant, who is serving a life sentence for murder.

Former City Clerk Phillips was arrested at Ashtabula, Ohio, charged with illegally disposing of $10,000 worth of city bonds.

The long sunken treasure ship Rio de Janeiro was located in the San Francisco Bay.

Because the jury reached a first degree murder verdict by lottery in the case of John Miller, Asheville, N. C., the Judge refused to accept the finding.

Fraudulent use of the mails is charged against C. O. Delsh, of Bradford, Ohio, unfilled mail orders being his scheme.

As the result of a family feud J. F. Ward crushed the skull of J. E. Springer at Highland, Kan., and then shot him twice.

After nearly a year Stewart Fife, a clerk, was arrested at Savannah, Ga., charged with murdering Millionaire Frank Robinson.

The Yukon River was frozen solid as far as Thirty mile, and where open at all was dangerous to navigation.

Arizona will try next year for a record crop of canteloupes, 1400 acres to be planted in one place.

Accused of seven murders, Jack Sully, a noted South Dakota squaw man, is under arrest at Sioux City, Iowa.

Just as the transport Meade was leaving San Francisco, Cal., for Manila, James Bruce was arrested, charged with a diamond robbery in Chicago.

Six States were invited by Minnesota to join in the contest against the Northern Railway Trust.

New Hampshire's farms and implements in 1900 were valued at $85,482,696; farm products, $21,929,988.

A head-on collision of freight trains at Hughes Siding, Ala., caused three deaths.

An accidental explosion of dynamite at Charleston, W. Va., killed two and injured three men.

For obtaining fraudulent naturalization papers at Knoxville, Iowa, John Renvers and John Steubenrauch were fined $400 each.

The National Grange elected Aaron Jones, of Indiana, as National Worthy Master.

FOREIGN.

A town councilor of the Riveria town of Roquebrune shot four persons, mortally wounding the Deputy Mayor.

There was a further steady improvement in industrial and financial securities in Germany.

As a result of the demonstrations against the proposed translation of the gospels into modern Greek, the Grecian cabinet resigned, and M. Zaimis became Premier.

While Earl Roberts was witnessing a football match at Aldershot he was greeted with boos and hisses. Cheers were given for General Buller.

Indignation meetings over Chamberlain's speech continue to be held throughout Germany.

British manufacturers are alarmed over the increasing sales of American shoes in England.

Numerous churches in the provinces of Spain were destroyed by incendiary fires. The police have no clews to the culprits.

Hungary's expenditures next year are expected to nearly eat up the receipts.

Fifty Chinese soldiers surprised 150 bandits close to Pekin, killed twelve of them and captured sixteen. The prisoners were taken to Pekin for decapitation.

The French Senate adopted a proposal supported by the Premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, to appoint a commission to study means to arrest the depopulation in France.

The German Colonial Council decided that while the emancipation of the children of slaves might be practicable in Togoland and the Cameroons, the time had not arrived to declare them free in German East Africa.

Commandant Buys was captured after attacking a patrol of 100 railroad pioneers on the Vaal River, near Villiersdorp, South Africa.

The foreign commanders refuse to turn over the collection of taxes at Tien-Tsin to the Chinese authorities, holding that the continuance of military government is necessary.

The case of Herr Schilling, the United States Consul at Zittau, who was arrested by inadvertence, was settled amicably, the German Foreign Office expressing its regret at the occurrence.

Queen Wilhelmina's illness was brought on, the Antwerp Nieuwe Gazette reported, by quarrels with her husband, due to his jealous, cold, severe disposition. The young Queen inherits all the Orange obstinacy and dislike of criticism.

It is asserted that Germany and Russia are together preparing a common, circular note proposing an anti-anar

On Jellies
preserves and pickles, spread a thin coating of
PURE REFINED PARAFFINE
Will keep them absolutely moisture and acid proof. Pure Refined Paraffine is also useful in a dozen other ways about the house. Full directions in each package. Sold everywhere.
STANDARD OIL CO.

A Query For Him.

He had discoursed learnedly, if somewhat wearyingly, to his friend on the influence of food upon character.

"Tell me," said he in summing up, "tell me what a man eats and I will tell you what he is."

His friend, though fatigued, was evidently interested.

"There is only one question I wish to ask you," he said.

"Ask it," replied the discourser magnanimously, with an air that said very clearly, "Give me a hard one while you are at it and I'll show you how smart I am."

"It is this," replied the fatigued friend. "How much sage tea would you have to drink to make a wise man of yourself?"

No answer being promptly forthcoming, the conference broke up.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Over-Work Weakens Your Kidneys.

Unhealthy Kidneys Make Impure Blood.

All the blood in your body passes through your kidneys once every three minutes.

The kidneys are your blood purifiers, they filter out the waste or impurities in the blood.

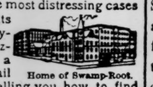
If they are sick or out of order, they fail to do their work.

Pains, aches and rheumatism come from excess of uric acid in the blood, due to neglected kidney trouble.

Kidney trouble causes quick or unsteady heart beats, and makes one feel as though they had heart trouble, because the heart is over-working in pumping thick, kidney-poisoned blood through veins and arteries.

It used to be considered that only urinary troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all constitutional diseases have their beginning in kidney trouble.

If you are sick you can make no mistake by first doctoring your kidneys. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Dr. Kilmer's **Swamp-Root,** the great kidney remedy is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases and is sold on its merits by all druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also pamphlet telling you how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. Mention this paper when writing Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.



Home of Swamp-Root.

Norfolk and Southern R. R.

Schedule in effect Sept. 17th, 1901

TRAIN SERVICE.

NORTHBOUND:

Leave Eliz City daily [except Sunday]		2:40, p. m.
Arrive at Norfolk " " "		4:20, p. m.
Leave Elizabeth City Tues., Thurs., and Saturday		9:30, a. m
Arrive at Norfolk " "		11:05, a. m

SOUTHBOUND:

Leave Eliz. City daily (except Sunday)		11:40, a. m
Arrive at Edenton " " "		12:40, p. m
Arrive Belhaven " " "		5:20, p. m.
Leave Elizabeth City Tues., Thurs., and Saturday " "		5:53, p. m.
Arrive Edenton " " "		7:00, p. m.

Trains stop at all intermediate Stations.

Connect at Norfolk with trains to and from Virginia Beach and Currituck Branch Virginia Beach Division.

STEAMBOAT SERVICE.

Steamers leave Edenton daily (except Sunday 12:45 p. m., for Plymouth, Jamesville, Williamston and Windsor. Leave Edenton Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 12:45, p. m., for Chowan River Landings and Friday for Scuppernong River.

Steamers leave Elizabeth City for Roanoke Island, Oriental and Newberne, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday and connect with the A. & N. C. Railroad, the Atlantic Coast Line for Goldsboro and Wilmington, &c. and for Scuppernong River Monday and Wednesday. Steamers leave Belhaven daily (except Sunday) for Washington, N. C., and 5, a. m., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays for Aurora, South Creek and Makleyville, and Monday, and Friday for Swan Quarter, Ocracoke and Oriental.

For further information apply to M. H Snowden, Agent, Elizabeth City, or to the General Office of the Norfolk & Southern R. R Company, Norfolk, Va.

M. K. KING, Gen'l Mng'r. H. C. HUDGINS, Gen'l Ft & Pass'r Agt

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

E. F. MARTIN, D. D. S., Elizabeth City, N. C., offers his professional services to the public in all the branches of DENTISTRY. Can be found at all times.

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KEATON'S HOTEL,

WM. G. SYMONS, & SON, PROPS.,

Main Street, Near Water

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☞Good Table, Clean Beds, Polite Attention. Board by the day week or month.

TERMS REASONABLE.

BAY VIEW HOTEL

Sample Rooms and Hacks Free.

F. A. WHITE, Proprietor.

Fronting Edenton Bay, Edenton, N.C

MISCELLANEOUS.

GEORGE W. BELL,

Gun-Smith,

At the Old Stand on Road Street,

The North Carolinian.

Published Every Thursday.

For terms and advertising rates see first page.

PALEMON JOEN, Editor.

THE VALUE OF GOOD ROADS.

The Farm Journal calls attention to a fact that is generally overlooked in discussing the good roads problem; that is, the beneficial effect upon the social life of farmers, and particularly of women, that good roads will have. When roads are bad people use them as little as they can. They do not walk, ride or drive on them except for business; no one would think of going to make a social visit to a neighbor if the only way to go is over a muddy road. But if there is a paved road, or one made and kept good in any other way, social visiting will be very common among near neighbors. And that is one of the things about life on the farm that needs far more consideration than it gets. Both men and women on farms, especially the latter, drudge too constantly with too little relief. The result of it is that there are more farmers' wives in insane asylums than people from any other class. If the country were full of telephone lines and good roads we believe that fully half the insanity in this class would be averted. The road question is one of the biggest in the country, and every intelligent and progressive farmer, awake to his best interests, should keep his interest in the subject keenly alive.—St. Louis Journal of Agriculture.

SOUTH HAS BULK OF RAW MATERIAL.

As Senator Pritchard pointed out in one of his recent logical and excellent addresses the south can ill afford to adopt the suggestions of Senator Simmons in regard to the tariff question. There is no other section of the United States where the adoption of such a policy would be more injurious to the welfare of the people than that of the South. We have more undeveloped wealth than all other sections combined. The great bulk of the raw material of the United States is to be found south of Mason and Dixon's line, and if the policy of free trade should ever be adopted in this country, it will come as a result of the combined efforts of the southern democrats and certain manufacturers of the New England States. The time will come when some of the manufacturers of the New England States will find it to their advantage to have free raw material, and of course it will be but natural for them to agree with the southern democrats to the extent of taking the tariff off the raw material, the most of which is to be found in the south. One can understand why certain New England manufacturers might be benefitted by such an arrangement, but one cannot understand how it is possible that any southern man could ever give his consent to such a policy.

The following from the Asheville Gazette is something more than mere political thunder. It presents a problem that furnishes much food for thought:

"Sine the last 'white supremacy' and red shirt political campaign in this state the newspapers of the eastern and central part of the state have reported a steady exodus of negroes from those sections of North Carolina. From several counties there is now reported a shortage of farm labor. Col. Fred Olds, in his in his Raleigh correspondence of a few days ago, reported: "Farmers in this section say farm labor is very scarce. This particularly applies to negro labor. They give this as the reason why some farmers are so slow in picking out their cotton." Who will take the place of these negro farm hands is a question. The south has little use measuring its sentiments on the experience of other portions of the country, for the poorer class of foreign immigrants, who generally speaking have left their own country for that country's good and sought refuge here where they hope for more "freedom" of a variety that means less freedom, peace and security for the American communities to which they come."

In a recent address before the Daughters of the Confederacy in Wilmington Col. A. M. Waddell said: "North Carolina, although but one of eleven seceding states and by no means the largest of them, contributed about one fifth of the soldiers of the Confederate army—that she lost about one fourth of these killed in battle, more than one-fourth of these who died of wounds, and one-third of these who died of disease—that one of her regiments bore the flag farthest into the enemy's territory, that one of her sons commanded the only ship that carried it around the world, and that when the end came, both at Appomattox and at Greensboro she stacked more arms than any other state of the Confederacy."

There is a newspaper in Kansas whose motto is "Lie, steal, drink and swear," and it is thus explained by the editor: "When you lie, let it be down to pleasant dreams; when you steal, let it be away from immoral associates; when you drink let it be pure water; when you swear, let it be that you will patronize your home paper, pay your subscription, and not send your jobwork away from home."

COMMON LAW WEDDINGS GO.

The opinion delivered last week in the case of Pryor vs. Davis by the United States Court of appeals contains matter of more than passing interest. The court therein holds that common law marriages are legal.

In delivering the opinion of the apellate court Judge Adams said:

"Marriage is a civil contract and may be made by any person of different sexes competent to make such contract While commonly entered into with some ceremony, either civil or religious, it may be consummated without any ceremony. If a man and woman, in good faith, agree to besome husband and wife, and this agreement is followed by a consistent and notorious cohabitation, the relation of husband and wife is lawfully established."

We have it from the best source that the anti-machine democrats of this congressional district will nominate either Dr. John H. McAden, or Mr. D. A. Tompkins, of Charlotte, for congress and that either one of them would receive the solid republican vote. Either of these gentlemen who are largely interested in the development of the cotton-milling industries of the South, would make an ideal congressman and receive the support of that element in the democratic party in this district which is opposed to the machine and the political vagaries it advocates.—Lincoln Journal.

The rebellion of the best element of the party against the present Democratic machine methods is not without significance. Coming events cast their shadow before.

Says the Chatham Citizen:

"The Aycock pardon mill is still grinding. Last week he turned out of the penitentiary a man convicted of manslaughter, from Mecklenburg county, and two men from Edgecombe county convicted of defrauding an estate out of $6,000. And so the mill grinds.

You remember that every time Gov. Russell granted a pardon the Democrats would say, "another criminal turned loose to vote the Republican ticket!"

At a meeting the other day of the National Woman's Christian's Temperance Union at Fort Worth, Mrs. Morrow, of West Virginia, made the interesting statement that more than one thousand cities and towns in the United States have adopted curfew laws, Indianapolis being the largest. She added that juvenile crime is on the increase in this country, two hundred thousand children being arrested every year.

Considering that the prohibition party in Ohio has been at it at least twenty years, a vote of 8,000 in a total of 827,000 is not a result calculated to inspire hopefulness regarding the immediate future.

While ambitious plans have been made for the erection of memorials to President McKinley, it is not generally known that the first McKinley monument has been built and was unveiled a few weeks ago in the little mining town of Tower, in northern Minnesota. It is a shaft which cost $12,000, and was paid for by the contributions of the miners, a large part of whom are Austrians and Finns.

The following is going the rounds of the Democratic press:

"Wheeler Martin of Williamston says the Republican party in Northeastern North Carolina is without prospects."

We recognize the disease. Republics, wheeler, are often ungrateful.

Not the Same Wife.

The old gentleman had returned to the home of his boyhood for the first time in ten years or more and, as on the last occasions, he had written "and wife" after his name on the hotel register. Of course the keeper of the hotel was glad to see him and grasped him warmly by the hand.

"Ain't grown a day older than when you was here last," he said.

"No?" said the old gentleman half inquiringly.

"Not a day," returned the tavern keeper emphatically. "Your wife seems to have changed more'n you."

"Yes?"

"Oh, yes. Leastways she does to me. Looks thinner than when you was here last."

"Indeed?"

"Yes. She ain't near so fleshy as she was, accordin to my recollection. Seems like she's taller, too, an her haid don't look just the same to me, an—an"—

"And," put in the old gentleman softly, "she's not the same wife, you know."—Tit-Bits.

A Youthful Promoter.

A horseman had an amusing experience near the speedway a few days ago. He called to an idle newsboy to hold his horse while he made a call on a client. On leaving the house he was surprised to see another boy in charge of the horse. So he asked:

"How's this? You are not the boy I left my horse with."

"No, sir. I jist spekilated and bought him of the other boy for 10 cents. He said as how you were only worth a nickel, and I says you were good for a quarter. See?"

The boy got the quarter and went around the corner, where the first boy was waiting under an open window in the home of the horseman's friend.

"That's the way ter work the swells," said the young speculator to his companion. "Ef you had staid, he wouldn coughed up a dime. The bluff made him ershamed to hand over less than the two bits. You gets 12 cents, and I keep the extry cent for permotin dis scheme. See?"—New York Times.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

Washington, D. C., Dec. 2, 1901.

Congress is now in session, and will remain for at least six months, into which will be crowded some of the most exciting political experiences that this country has witnessed for many a day.—The Republicans have of course, a great adaantage, not only from their position as a majority party but also from the extreme weakness of the opposition. Not only are the Democrats without leaders but they have not even chosen the best of those whom they have, to manage their battles for them. "Slippery Jim" Richardson who was renominated for Speaker by the Democratic caucus on Saturday and received the complimentary vote of that side of the House today, and was thus made the tactional leadsr of the minority in the House, is pretty nearly the weakest man of all those who aspired to the honor. Not for nothing did he receive his nickname above; his regular mode of warfare is to compromise with the enemy whenever possible and to fight only when it is possible to avoid doing so. Far diffierent is Representative De Armond, of Missouri, who would have contested the leadership with him, had he been in Washington. Unfortunately, both for him and his party, two successive mishaps to transports on which he has been traveling—at Government expense—in the Philippines, have resulted in delaying his arrival in this city; today he is somewhere on the bosom of the broad Pacific, wondering what is going on here. In his absence, his campaign for the post failed altogether.

The Democrats in the Senate are nearly as badly off. Mr. Bryan has insisted that Senator Jones, of Arkansas, shall again be leader of the minority in that body, and the contemplated revolt by those who object to further dictation from the Nebraskan end who think that Mr. Jones failed them woefully by not fighting the army bill and other measues put through at the last session, is indefinitely postponed to await the return of Senator Bacon, of Georgia, who is afloat somewhere with Representative De Armond. The stars certainly seem to fight against the Democrat nowadays.

Senator Knute Nelson, of Minnesota, has prepared a bill which he will soon introduce, to establish the new Department of Commerce and Industries, recommended by the recent reciprocity convention and by a number of similar bodies in thd past. Senator Nelson has disoussed his bill with the President, who has approved it and will urge it upon Congress.

Literary Notice.

The Electric Magazine for December opens with a paper of personal recollections of "Pianists of the Past," written by the late Charles Salaman.

A careful criticism of the writings of the prolific Maurus Jokai is written by R. Nisbet Bain. An anonymous writer, whose article is reprinted from the Fortnightly Review, writes forcibly and with fullness of information upon "Two Presidents and the Limits of American Supremacy," and his article may be a wholesome corrective for those who imagine that there are no limits to American supremacy. There are two scientific articles, a clever short story poems by Thomas Hardy, Robert Bridges and others: and another instalment of the diverting "Londone'rs Log-Book." The Living Age Company.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. **and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.**

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

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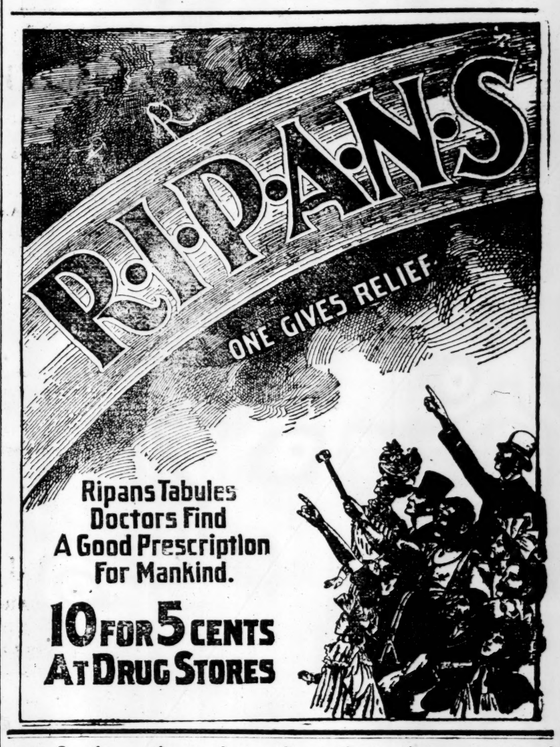

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Best Work! Lowest Prices!

STOPS PAIN

Athens, Tenn., Jan. 27, 1901.

Ever since the first appearance of my menses they were very irregular and I suffered with great pain in my hips, back, stomach and legs, with terrible bearing down pains in the abdomen. During the past month I have been taking Wine of Cardui and Thedford's Black-Draught, and I passed the monthly period without pain for the first time in years.

NANNIE DAVIS.

What is life worth to a woman suffering like Nannie Davis suffered? Yet there are women in thousands of homes to-day who are bearing those terrible menstrual pains in silence. If you are one of these we want to say that this same

WINE OF CARDUI

will bring you permanent relief. Console yourself with the knowledge that 1,000,000 women have been completely cured by Wine of Cardui. These women suffered from leucorrhœa, irregular menses, headache, backache, and bearing down pains. Wine of Cardui will stop all these aches and pains for you. Purchase a $1.00 bottle of Wine of Cardui to-day and take it in the privacy of your home.

For advice and literature, address, giving symptoms, "The Ladies' Advisory Department," The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS

Safe. Always reliable. **Ladies,** ask Druggist for **CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH** in **Red** and **Gold** metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. **Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations.** Buy of your Druggist, or send 4c. in stamps for **Particulars, Testimonials** and "**Relief for Ladies,**" in *letter,* by **return Mail. 10,000** Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists.

CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO.

2100 Madison Square, PHILA., PA.

Mention this paper.

When the noon hour comes in Washington 70,000 clocks throughout the country are set every day to Washington time. They set the pace for the other clocks, watches, etc. And yet some people are never on time.

FRED DAVIS

DEALER IN

COAL.

Coal of all sizes and of best quality constantly on hand. All orders are promptly filled

☞All coal is screened before leaving the yard. Lowest prices guaranteed.

L. W. HAFF,

Successor to

Lanphear & Haff

Wholesale Commission Dealer

In Fresh Fish Lobsters

Etc., Etc

NO. 12 FULTON FISH MARKET

NEW YORK,

North Carolina Shad a Specialty.

Agents.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION.

Having qualified as Executor of the late Whitmel Lane I hereby give notice to all persons indebted to his estate to come forward and make immediate settlement, and those holding claims against the same to present them for payment within twelve months from the date of this notice, or it will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

CALVIN LANE, Executor.

Oct. 7, 1901.

SEND US YOUR

JOB WORK!

N. R. PARKER AND CO.,

Real Estate and Rental Agent.

Office:—Albemarle Steam Laundry.

I offer the following properties for sale:

No. 1. 200 acre farm, 75 acres improved, good dwelling, good barn and other out houses.
" 2. 20 acres good house land improved.
" 3. 65 acres improved, close to city.
" 4. 70 acres, fair buildings, excellent land, 8 miles from town.
" 5. 7 acres near city limits unimproved.
" 6. 28 lots vacant, good location, big bargains
" 7. 1 lot close to factory, good location.
" 8. 1 lot 40x100, new house near town, fine location.
" 9. 1 lot 45x100, very desirable location for residence.
" 10. 1 good house, 6 rooms, good style, good location.
" 11. 1 lot, good house, 7 rooms, good style, fine location.
" 12. 1 lot, good house 7 rooms, good style, fine location.
" 13 1 lot good location.
" 14. 1 lot on Main St, fine location.
" 15. 1 lot on Main St, fine location.
" 16. 6 lots on Road Street.
" 17. 1 lot, good house, 6 rooms good location.
" 18. 1 lot 120x120 fine house, modern built. hot and cold waterworks, everything up to date.
" 19. 1 vacant lot, good location.
" 20. 1 tract of timber land 320 acres.
" 21. 1 26-acre farm on suberbs of town, all good high improved land.
" 22. 2 lots on Church street, fine location for residence.
" 23. 1 farm close to city 189 acres. Good building, fine land.
" 24. 1 house on Church street, nice large house, 9 rooms, good location, pleasant home, big bargain.

Various other farms and city property too numerous to mention can be had on very easy terms.

Situations Secured

for graduates or tuition refunded. Write at once for catalogue and special offers.

Massey Business Colleges

Louisville, Ky. Montgomery, Ala.
Houston, Tex. Columbus, Ga.
Richmond, Va. Birmingham, Ala. Jacksonville, Fla.

The balance of this month the most astonishing bargains are at

JONES, RAPER & CO.'S STORE.

Bargains that will bring thousands of thrifty buyers. They have just bought several lots of Shoes, Clothing, Hats, Gents' Furnishing Goods, both of manufacturers and jobbers who were overstocked. These goods were purchased way down below their value and the above firm now offers to their customers this up-to-date stock at prices startlingly below their worth. The variety is so great that detailed descriptions are impossible, but the few quotations given below will convey an idea of the exceptional values that await prompt buyers.

Ten thousand pairs of Men and boys **SHOES** from 75c to $5.00 a pair.

Shoes for Everybody.

Ten thousand pairs of Ladies, Misses and children **Shoes** Prices 25c to $3.50 a pr.

No one can miss finding their shoes here.

Walk-Over Shoes for men, $3.50 and $4.00.

Lewis A. Crossett Shoe for men and boys, $2.00 to $5 a pair. Every pair guaranteed.

Everything that is wanted in **Gents' Furnishing Goods** you can find in our store.

Clothing for men boys and children, from a suit to $20. **$5.00**

Do not buy until you see us.

Hats and Caps

for every body, of all the latest styles and colors, 15c to $3.00 each.

The celebrated Regina Shoes for ladies $3 per pr.

Such offers right in the height of the season will astonish the entire trade and will send thousands of enthusiastic buyers to

JONES, RAPER AND CO.

Cor Main and Water Sts.

Collections Made

Mortgages, Bonds, Deeds and Bills of ale drawn, Loans negotiated.

Apply to R. P. JENKINS, Carolinian Bldg. Elizabeth City, N. C

It is True

THAT we are doing the grocery business of this city? We are at the present time enjoying the best grocery trade we've had for years. There must be a reason for it. Nowhere in the district will you find a more complete Grocery store. We have made a specialty of the

GROCERY

business for years. Each succeeding season finds us in better shape to please you in this line of merchandise. We are branching out—growing better and better all the time.

W. J. WOODLEY,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Tailoring For Fall 1901-2.

I am now ready for Fall and Winter orders. I am displaying this season the handsomest line of samples in woolens ever shown. Let me make your suit now before the rush. You can get it when you want it. I guarantee every garment to be perfect as to material, fit, finish, trimmings and workmanship.

You Run No Risk.

C. RAULFS,

MERCHANT TAILOR.

33 Fearing St. Elizabeth City, N. C.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup

Cures Hacking Coughs, Sore Lungs, Grippe, Pneumonia and Bronchitis in a few days. Why then risk Consumption? Get Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Don't be imposed upon. Refuse the dealer's substitute. It is not as good as Dr. Bull's.

Solution Oil cures Rheumatism and all Pain. Price, 15 and 25 cents.

My Knowledge of the Human Eye

is based upon hard study and practical experiences, this helps greatly in giving you just the kind of glasses you need. We make no mistakes, and are never out of a particular number of lense, so you run no risk by coming here.

Hathaway,

Eyesight Specialist.

EXAMINATION FREE.

DIRECTORY.

THE CITY.

Mayor: T. B. Wilson; Aldermen: M. N. Sawyer, Dr A. L. Pendleton, W M Baxter, J B Culpepper, J B Fearing, Fred Davis and Louis Anderson. Clerk and Tax Collector: R B Whitehurst Treasurer, J. B. Ferebee: Chief of Police, W. C. Dawson, A C. Bell Assistant, J C Scarborough and Wilson Brothers Police; Attorney, P W McMullan; Street Commissioner, J F. Weeks; Fire Commissioners, Jas. Richardson; Health Officer, Dr John B Griggs Harbor Master, J Modlin,

Collector of Customs—Palemon Johnson.

Postmaster—Elizabeth C. Pool.

Examining Surgeons of Pensions—Drs. J. E. Wood, S W. Griggs and W. J. Lumsden. Meet on the 1st and 3d Wednesdays of each month at the corner of Road and Church Sts.

CHURCHES.

Methodist: R. C. Beaman pastor; Baptist, C W. Bell, pastor; Episcopal, L. L. Williams, Rector, Presbyterian, J. Spencer Smith pastor.

Methodist Episcopal on Pearl street: Preaching 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., each Sunday. Sunday School at 2 p. m. Prayer meetings Tuesday nights. W. S. Fitch, pastor.

Church of Christ, M. Pittman pastor, services in Court House, every Sunday morning and night,

COLORED—Methodist, W. L. Clayton, pastor Corner Stone, Z. H. Perry, pastor; Olive Branch M W C Norman, pastor; St. Philip, W. J. Heritage rector; St. Stephen, W. Arterbridge paster; Antioch, Presbyterian, S P Smith, pastor

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Commissioners: Geo. M. Scott, chairman; S. N. Morgan, Thomas E. Palmer, George D. Sherlock and W. J. F. Spence; Standard Keeper, R. B. White. J. F. Newbold, keeper of Alms House.

Sheriff, Nathan G. Grandy; Superior Court Clerk W. Harney Jennings; Register of Deeds, J. C. Spence; Treasurer, W. A. Foster; Supervisor S L Sheep; Board of Education: J C Commander, Charles Reid and E V Davenport; Coroner, Dr Isaiah Fearing; County Physician, Dr A T Aydlett, Surveyor, J C Perry.

SCHOOLS.

Public School, W. M. Hinton, Principal.
Atlantic Collegiate Institute, S. L. Sheep, Principal.
Select School, I. N. Tillett, Principal.
State Colored Normal—P. W. Moore, Principal.

Stop A Minute!

A WORD ABOUT BRICK: Everybody needing Brick want a good quality—an article that will wear and last. The Thompson Works manufacture the best for building and other purposes made in this section. They are well burned and "all right" in every respect. All orders promptly filled. Address F. G Thompson, manager Elizabeth City, N. C.

NOTICE.

North Carolina,
Perquimans County.

In the Superior Court, Spring Term 1902.

Sarah Williams, Pltf
against
John Williams, Deft.

The defendant above named, John Williams, will take notice, that an action entitled as above has been commenced in the superior Court of Perquimans county, for the plaintiff above named, to obtain a divorce from the bonds of matrimony which now exists between said plaintiff and defendant; and the said defendant will take further notice that he is required to appear at the next term of the Superior Court of said county, to be held in the town of Hertford, on the 4th Monday in March A. D. 1902, at the court house of said county of Perquimans, State aforesaid, and answer or demur to the complaint in said action; or the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

This 11th. day of November 1901.

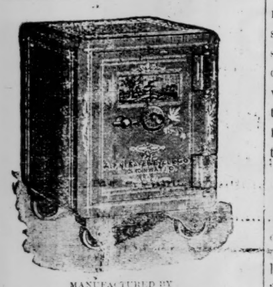
E. V. PERRY, C. S. C.
Perquimans County, N. C.

F. PICARD, Pltf's Atty. 6t

Safety

LIES IN SECURITY, AND SECURITY IN THE POSSESSION OF THE OLD AND ALWAYS RELIABLE

ALPINE SAFE.



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THE ALPINE SAFE & LOCK COMPANY,
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CINCINNATI, O.

ABSOLUTELY :- FIRE-PROOF.

In construction, material and finish the Alpine Safe is superior to any safe sold, combining every feature for strength, durability and beauty.

NO POOL NO TRUST NO MONOPOLY.

For further information call on or address representative

GEO. B. STALLINGS,
Elizabeth City, N. C.

F. H. ZIEGLER,

Successor to John H Ziegler,

Undertakers' Supplies,

From the Cheapest to the Best. All telegrams promptly attended to.

CRAPES AND COOLING BOARDS

when desired. The finest Hearse in this Section. Rosewood, Walnut, Cloth covered and Metalic Caskets a specialty

All kinds of Cabinet Work done

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

The North Carolinian.

Thursday, Dec. 5, 1901.

NOTE.

When you have read this paper mail it to a friend—as good as a letter.

FROM HITHER AND YON.

Any man who monkeys with a mule is apt to come to a bad end.

The man who is most free in the criticism of his home paper is the one who never subscribes.

The Baptists are closing up their church year. Editor Bailey of the Biblical Recorder says the annual gain in membership is from 8,000 to 10,000.

It is gratifying to know that the postal department is self-sustaining, and that free rural delivery increases postal revenues.

The farmers say that the frosts have ruined the top crop cotton. All the bolls, except those that were grown when the frost came, are rotting and will make no yield at all.

"Where the Laugh Comes in", a new farce comedy by Chas. W. Chase comes to the Academy of Music on Saturday Dec. 7. New and unique specialties are introduced throughout the play and a merry evening's entertainment from start to finish is promised.

A McKinley Memorial Association, of which Gov. Aycock is chairman, has been organized at Raleigh for the purpose of collecting funds in this State for a monument to the late President. It is hoped to collect $1,000 for this purpose in North Carolina.

Mr. Ed Barbee of Raleigh, says the distress among tenant farmers in those parts of the cotton belt in this State where crops are so short is so serious that he would not be at all surprised if by the middle of January an appeal is made for aid for them. This will give an idea of their deplorable condition.

A report of the trial for the impeachment of the supreme court judges, which the State is printing as an official document, will be issued from the presses of the State printers. All the copy has been turned in and the finishing work is being done. The publication will be in one volume, though a very large one. It will comprise about 1,000 pages.

Greenville Reflector: Mr. J. White tells us that he gathered the nuts, Tuesday, from a pecan tree on his lot. He got forty pounds of nuts and was offered six dollars for them at the tree. The tree is thirteen years old and this is the third year of bearing. We believe pecans are the most profitable tree that our people could grow.

Hog killing is abroad in the land and the squeal of the festive porker these cold, frosty mornings, tells the story of its doom. With meat advanced in price and a prospect of its going still higher, big hogs little hogs, or in fact, four legged hogs of any kind, in good order, will count in the family meat tub this year.

Industrial North Carolina is not represented at the Charleston Exposition in as large and varied manner as the best interests of the State demand. No State in the South should stand ahead of Tarheeldom in the showing there made, as no State can outstrip the favored land in point and variety of interesting and valuable things to exhibit. Let the people think of this now and not wait until the exposition is over.—Raleigh Post.

Says the News & Observer:

"The business, manufacturing, industrial, religious and educational growth of Elizabeth City during the last ten years have been phenominal and to-day 1,444 men are employed in the factories and business houses, drawing salaries and wages amounting to $364,396 per year. The fish and oyster industry is worth $271,375 per year, while the lumber and other interests have grown so rapidly and so solidly as to surprise those who have not visited the thriving city within recent years.

The Star Course.

The second entertainment of this Course will be given by "The Labadjes" in the Academy of Music Dec. 5th. The entertainment will consist of "The Wooing Scene" from Richard 3rd. "The Trial Scene" from The Merchant of Venice, "A Happy Pair" by T. S. Smith and "An Original Idea" by the Labadies themselves. It comes highly recommended by the press. Tickets on sale at Hathaway's.

For Fish or Oysters go to R. A. Dudley & Cos.' Fish and Oyster House at foot of Main St. Everything is kept neat, clean and fresh.

Do you like Buckwheat Cakes? If you do try A. F Toxey & Co. New Buckwheat and Pure Maple Syrup

Duffy's Cough Drops, the best at Culpepper & Sons. A new lot of Glassware also just received.

The Cropsey Case.

The Nellie Cropsey case remains a mystery. No trace of her disappearance has yet been found The local police and detectives from Norfolk and New York have been diligently working on the case. There are various theories—that she committed suicide by drowning, that she was foully dealt with, that she was abducted, that she is in hiding, but no positive evidence. An indignation meeting was held on Sunday afternoon. A citizens committee was appointed and a reward of $50 offered for the recovery of the body, or $100 for information leading to her recovery if living, or $100 for any information leading to the arrest and conviction of the party or parties who carried her from her father's residence. The city aldermen and county commissioners have each offered a reward of $200 for evidence of her abduction or murder, and the Governor has supplemented it with $300 more.

Mr. James Wilcox has been rearrested and brought before five magistrates and placed under a $1,000 bond to appear before the superior court. The case remains a mystery. If Wilcox is guilty of any foul play in this matter he deserves the severest punishment, but if he is entirely innocent he is entitled to the sympathy of the public because of the suspicion that is attached to him.

The following dispatch appeared in Wednesday issue of the Virginian-Pilot. Richmond, Va., Dec. 3. It is believed that Ella Cropsey and her abductor spent last night in the town of Wilson, N. C. A man came to Wilson yesterday afternoon with a young lady and stopped at Mrs. Ward's boarding house. In a short while the man was in the lockup for drunkenness. He was released this morning at 10 o'clock, after which hour pictures of the missing girl were received, and they led to what is believed en identification of the missing girl. Messages were exchanged with the authorities in Elizabeth City and it was decided to arrest the pair. but they had left town in a private conveyance. Searching parties have left Wilson, composed of town officers and citizens, and interesting developments are expected.

Historic Roanoke.

The executive committee of the State Library and Historical society met at Raleigh Thursday to arrange for the great celebration on Roanoke Island next summer. A committee was appointed to be known as the central committee; also a committee on plan and scope. Much discussion was had. Major Graham Daves presided. He explained the importance of the proposed celebration. He said Virginia must be invited to participate; that what is now North Carolina was then Virginia, and hence in having a monument placed in Fort Raleigh he had used both North Carolina and Virginia granite.

The following progrrm for the celebration has been suggested:

North Carolina Day.
United States Day.
Anglo-Saxon Day.
Day for visiting points about the Island.
Educational and Historic Day.
Virginia Dare Day.

There will be a movement to induce the government to take part in the celebration. The North Carolina Senators and Congressmen, it is expected, will unite some such movement. If the government takes part in the celebration it may be expected to be on a greater scale than has been contemplated.

Deer Jumps Through a Window Pane.

Strange accidents have happened in Roxboro, but the strangest one on record occered this week, S. P. Satterfield, who lives on Main street, near the business portion of the town, has been remodling his handsome residence, and the workmen had placed a large pane of glass in one of the front windows. Tuesday morning a large buck deer ran down Main street and turning opposite Mr. Satterfield,s residence, ran into the yard and jumped straight thorough the window performing a similar feat on a smaller window in the rear of the room. Leaving a trail of blood, he jumped the back fence, and when last seen, was a vanishing streak, going westward. Deer are numerous in this section, but this is the first one to voluntarily come to town.

In the State Library, in the portral gallery, the protraits of Henry A. Wyatt and Worth Bagley, the first to fall in the civil and Spanish-American wars, have been hung together.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Winola, Geo. W. Childs, Mia Maza and France Royal 5 cent cigars at Culpepper & Sons, and famous "Nancy Hall" Potatoes always on hand.

When you want a barrel of good Flour try A. F. Toxey & Co.'s "I. X. L."

FOR SALE—At Edenton, N. C. A modern Grist mill, 40 H. P. engine, boiler, belting, shafting, etc. Norfolk & Southern R. R. Co., Norfolk, Va.

Home raised Cabbages and Turnips for sale every morning at Culpepper & Sons.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

LOCAL MENTION

The sun rose this morning at 6:55 and will set to-night at 4:46.—Street improvements are still going on, also several new building are going up. Main street has become a place of magnificent residences.—Shows nearly every night, some good ones, others only "so-so." Uncle Josh Spruceby being especially good.—The residence of J. D. Fulmer on Fearing St has been re-paired.—The fishing industry is improving.—Mr. P. P. Robinson of the Standard Pharmacy has received a certificate from the State Board of Pharmacy.—The County Commissioners and city Aldermen did some important business at their last meeting.—Solicitor Ward was off attending Beaufort Court this week.—The weather has been remarkably cold during November.—North Carolina Day was appropriately celebrated by the Atlantic Collegiate Institute on the 29th.—Albert Gard has been promoted. He commenced at the bottom and has risen to be captain of the N. & S. steamer "Virginia Dare" plying between Ocracoke and Bell Haven.—Rural Free Delivery in this county is favorably progressing.—We are glad to note that Rev. Mr. Melick is gradually convalescing.—The Episcopal Church was appropriately decorated on Thanksgiving Day.—Mrs. I. L. Williams is again at home at the Rectory after a visit of several months to her parents at Alexandria, Va.—Mr Williams spoke very earnestly last Sunday morning on some of the social follies of the day.—We are sorry to learn that Mrs W. W. Griffin is still on the sick list.—At this date, Dec. 4th, there are three large white Magnolia buds on the tree in the editor's yard.—The street sprinkler was not needed on Tuesday.

"Where the Laugh Comes In."

Another bright and enjoyable event at the Academy of Music on Saturday evening, Dec. 7, "Where the Laugh Comes in," written by Chas. W. Chase, the well known writer and dramatist and presented by Melville Daniels with a company of players of whom every member has been most carefully selected to fill the roles. It is a most comical comedy in three acts and takes place at the home of Col. Peach and in the School-house. It is immensely funny where Col. Peach and his son Dick exchange places. Tickets on sale at Hathaway's, prices 25, 35 and 50 cents.

Congress convened on Monday. It was organized by electing the old officers. The president's message is a long but a very able one, we shall refer to it hereafter.

On Sunday morning last Mrs. J. M. Parker, of Kehukee, departed this life aged 38 years. She was postmistress at that point.

Gov. Aycock having made a visit to the most of the counties of the east, speaking on education, speaks in the highest terms of the receptions given him.

Four volumes of the State Regimental Histories have already been issued. The cost is $1 a volume.

Congressman Smith of Illinois says that he is going to urge the passage of his penny postage bill.

Let us reason together. There is nearly always two sides to a question.

Cures Rheumatism and Catarrh after all Else Fails. Costs Nothing to Try.

To cure the most desperate rheumatism or catarrh take Botanic Blood Balm (B.B.B.) the wonder of the age. Cures when all else fails. It kills the poison in the blood and gives a pure, healthy blood supply, stopping all gnawing, shooting aches and pains in the bones, joints, back, and reduces all swellings Hawking, spitting, dropping in the throat, offensive breath and catarrah. irritations of the mucous membranes quickly disappear thus making a perfect, permanent cure of the worst rheumatism or deep-seated catarrh. B. B. B. especially advised for old, obstinate cases. Drughist, $1. Trial treatment free and prepaid by writing Dr. Gillam, 213 Mitchell St., Atlanta, Ga. Describe trouble and free medical advice given.

A retiary was the name of a Roman gladiator armed in a peculiar way. He was furnished with a trident and net, with no more covering than a short tunic, and with these implements he endeavored to entangle and dispatch his adversary, who was called a secutor (from sequi, to follow) and was armed with a helmet, a shield and a sword. The name of the first is pronounced as if spelled re-shi-a-ry, the accent on the first syllable.

Good Hearted.

Minnick—I thought you said Scribbel was a good hearted fellow.

Sinnick—Well?

Minnick—Well, I hinted pretty strongly that I'd like to have a copy of his latest book, but he studiously ignored the request.

Sinnick—That's where he proved his kindly nature.—Exchange.

Remorse.

Law Notes tells of a trial in which the following remorseful letter appeared in evidence:

Mr. Bidwell:

Dear Sir—This is what I never expect to come to. But it is trouble, and no one to help mee out. So I want you to have this young woman Burried. But mee, let me lay top of ground, for the Turkey Buzards to eat; for I have did rong.

JOSEPH BRADLEY.

His Sympathy Aroused.

She met him at the door, all breathless with excitement.

"John," she cried, "baby's cut a tooth."

"Poor little fellow!" he returned commiseratingly. "Is it a bad cut?"—Chicago Post.

ON A WHEEL the rider frequently meets with disaster. A very handy and efficient doctor to have with you when an accident happens is a bottle of Mexican Mustang Liniment.

Ulcers or Running Sores

need not become a fixture upon your body. If they do it is your fault, for

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT

will thoroughly, quickly and permanently cure these afflictions. There is no guess work about it; if this liniment is used a cure will follow.

YOU DON'T KNOW how quickly a burn or scald can be cured until you have treated it with Mexican Mustang Liniment. As a flesh healer it stands at the very top.

FULMER & WHITEHURST

(Successors to Fulmer & Co.,)

Have increased their assortment of the choicest Fruits, Confections, cakes, Breakfast Bacon, Heinz's Mince-meat Preserves and Apple-butter, New Raisins and Turkish layer Figs; Largest assortment of Canned Meats, Salmon and Sardines, Imported Olive Oil, Extra quality Canned Fruits and Vegetables such as Peaches, Plums, Pears, Pineapple, Apricots and White Cherries, Extra fine Sugar Corn, French Peas, Tomatoes, Beans, Rhubarb and Succotash; also, neat variety of Cereal and Health Foods, Oatmeal, Wheatflakes and Breakfast Foods.

We will appreciate a share of your trade. Our prices are right and we can please you.

Telephone 17.

Paul J. Bungart,

ARCHITECT.

Room No. 2 in Citizen's Bank Bldg.
ELIZABETH CITY, - - - N. C.

M. B. Culpepper. J. B. Culpepper

M. B. Culpepper, & Son.

—DEALERS IN—

Staple and Fancy

Groceries

Corner Road and Ehringhaus Streets.

We keep on hand the best selected Groceries, Confectionaries and Fruits. Country Produce bought and sold.

Free delivery of goods to any part of the city.

Phone 58. E. City, N. C.

The Colored Column.

BY SPECIAL REPORTER.

[Items of interest concerning the Colored People will regularly appear in this column.]

Mr. P. R. Lawrence who has been attending Lincoln University has returned home sick.

Mrs. Virginia Stalling after spending awhile here with her daughter. Mrs. C. E. Fleming returned Saturday to her home at Gatesville.

Mr. John Lane of Washington was here last week looking after some business matters.

Notice of the Thanksgiving exercises are necessarily crowded out this week, but will appear in the next issue.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

PATENTS

Caveats and Trade-Marks obtained and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.

OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Elizabeth City State Normal School.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Eleventh Annual Session begins Monday, September 2, 1901, and continues thirty-eight weeks.

Under general supervision of Supt. Public Instruction and State Board of Examiners.

Faculty is composed of four, thoroughly qualified instructors.

Educates and trains both Sexes for Teachers. Excellent course of study. Careful attention given to morals and conduct of students. Good library; building will be improved.

Board $6.50 per month; Tuition free; students enter any time; must be 15 years of age; may furnish board and pay $1.50 per month for room.

For Catalogue and other information, Address,

Principal P. W MOORE, A. M.

THE FIRST MEAL

The body is a furnace whose fires burn all day. So nature requires that the first meal shall be the strongest. Keep up the morning appetite with frequent changes. Just in, an order of sweet, fresh

Buckwheat

and the best MAPLE SYRUP that money can buy.

Everything that the palate covets and that's good to eat, you'll find it at

LOVE, EVANS & Co.

WATER ST. (No. 32 and 34.) ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

WE GIVE REBATE CHECKS.

Get a cash register check with every cash purchase. When your checks show that the total of all your purchases have amounted to $5.00 we cash in the checks. It's just like finding money.

Remember, also, that our exhaustive stock of Chemicals, together with our assorted variety of toilet articles and druggists' sundries enable us to offer to the public prices that can be favorably compared with those of any drug establishment in the country.

We invite inspection. We defy competition. Call and make our acquaintance.

STANDARD - PHARMACY.

POINDEXTER ST. (NEAR CENTRAL HOTEL)

SUN SHINE

HOT BLAST - - - STOVES.

They embody new ideas in stoves.

They burn the gas that would escape from your old style stoves and convert it into heat instead of annoyance.

They can be absolutely regulated; hot if need be, cool if you wish.

They will reduce your coal bill one third.

They are substantially made, outside of polished steel lined with sheet iron and have double cast iron fire pots.

They are moderate in price.

You do not have to shovel them out; no dust, no dirt.

Before you decide on your coal burning device for this winter examine a "Sun Shine Hot Blast."

They can be had only of

P. W. Melick

who sells everything to furnish a house.

WILL YOU RIDE?

IF SO COME TO US FOR A

BUGGY.

Every piece of material that goes into one of our vehicles is the very best. We have a reputation for fine work, and we give our patrons the worth of their money.

Elizabeth City Buggy Company.

YOU SAVE MONEY

By using only the best material in your building ventures. Our Flooring, Ceiling, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Siding, and in fact, all building materials are of the

A No. 1 ORDER.

We have a reputation to sustain and cannot afford to sell anything but the best. All communications receive prompt attention. Fish and Produce Boxes a specialty.

KRAMER BROS. & CO.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

A DOLLAR'S A DOLLAR

And presumably it is worth as much to you as to the next man. Why not save a dollar or two, then, by getting your clothes where you are sure of getting them just as you want them? The extremes of dress are here for those who want them.

Covering--body, head, hand, foot covering ---for all 7 ages of man. Men's Suits and Overcoats

are priced so low, quality and workmanship considered, that to buy elsewhere means money out of pocket.

M. WEISEL.

18, 20, 22 and 24 Main St.

Asthma

"One of my daughters had a terrible case of asthma. We tried almost everything, but without relief. We then tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and three and one-half bottles cured her."—Emma Jane Entsminger, Langsville, O.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral certainly cures many cases of asthma.

And it cures bronchitis, hoarseness, weak lungs, whooping-cough, croup, winter coughs, night coughs, and hard colds.

Three sizes: 25c., enough for an ordinary cold; 50c., just right for bronchitis, hoarseness, hard colds, etc.; $1, most economical for chronic cases and to keep on hand.

J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

Have a Home of Your Own.

They are a wise young man and woman who start out in their married life in a home of their own in some place where they will have green grass about their house even if it is only a few feet. It makes no difference how humble or modest the house may be. The smallest box of a house with a plot of green is a temple of commonsense compared to the finest "flat" or "boarding-house" in the city. If there is anything appropriate in this life it is that young people shall live somewhere where each day they can see their own unfolding lives reflected in the unfolding works of Nature. There is no beginning, in the home sense, to a young married life so true, so lasting and so satisfactory as that. No life in a city is comparable to that which is lived in a small house with green things growing over and around it, where God's pure sunshine bathes and sweetens every side of the house during the day, and where the surest, lifegiving odors that God gives to His children; the odors of soil and growing things, are blown into the house while we sleep.—Edward Bok, in the Ladies' Home Journal.

A Comparison of School Populations.

The United States has the highest proportion of children at schools: Eighteen per cent. of her population are at school, seventeen per cent. of Germany's and fifteen per cent. of England's.

Prize For Auto Military Wagon.

The British War Office has offered a $4000 prize for the best self-propelling military wagon.

PUTNAM'S FADELESS DYE produces the fastest and brightest colors of any known dye stuff. Sold by all druggists.

Last year there were 192,705 miles of telegraphic lines and 933,153 miles of wire in the United States.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh), that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Circulars sent free. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

According to statistics prepared for the Home Secretary 1700 children are burned to death yearly in the United Kingdom.

Best For the Bowels.

No matter what ails you, headache to a cancer, you will never get well until your bowels are put right. CASCARETS help nature, cure you without a grips or pain, produce easy natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your health back. CASCARETS Candy Cathartic, the genuine, put up in metal boxes, every tablet has C. C. C. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.

We refer to the men as small potatoes who don't get to the top of the heap.

Winter Tourist Rates—Season 1901-1902.

The Southern Railway, the direct route to the winter resorts of Florida, Georgia, the Carolinas and the South and Southwest, announces excursion tickets will be placed on sale October 15th to April 30th, with final limit May 31, 1902. Perfect Dining and Pullman Service on all through trains. For full particulars regarding rate, descriptive matter, call on or address New York Office, 271 and 1185 Broadway, or Alex. S. Thweatt, Eastern Pass. Agent, 1185 Broadway.

It's when a woman is dressed to kill that she cuts her less fortunate sister dead.

Brooklyn, N.Y., Nov. 29—Garfield Headache Powders are sold here in large quantities; this shows that people realize the value of a remedy at once harmless and effective. The Powders are of undoubted value in curing headaches of all kinds and in building up the nervous system. Investigate every grade of remedies offered for the cure of Headaches and the Garfield Headache Powders will be found to hold first place. Write Garfield Tea Co. for samples.

The man who always expects the unexpected to happen is proof against disappointment.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila. Pa.

It isn't because people are fond of music that they blow their own horns.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, soften the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

The man who keeps his temper doesn't give himself away.

I am sure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—Mrs. THOMAS ROBBINS, Maple St., Norwich, N.Y., Feb. 17, 1900.

A tombstone inscription is often a grave error.

WE HAVE HEARD OF IT BEFORE

There is no necessity for us to suffer pain and endure useless agony. There is a remedy for all aches and pains—for Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Pleurisy, Soreness, Stiffness, Headache, Backache, Pains in the Limbs and Pains in the Feet, that remedy is

St. Jacobs Oil

It never fails. It acts like magic. Instantaneous relief from pain always follows. It has cured thousands of cases which had been given up as incurable. One trial will convince any sufferer that St. Jacobs Oil

Conquers Pain

Price, 25c and 50c.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS IN MEDICINE

If afflicted with weak eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

REBEL TROOPS DEFEATED

Colombian Insurgents Forced to Retreat After a Severe Engagement.

PROTECTION FOR AMERICANS

United States Forces Stop Interference With Traffic Across the Isthmus—Protest Headed by the Commander of the Colombian Gunboat—Battle Fought on the Line of the Railroad.

Colon, Colombia.—An armed guard of marines from the United States battleship Iowa has re-established the transit across the isthmus, and details from the Iowa's marines are now protecting each passenger train.

There has been fierce fighting at Empire Station, on the railroad line between Panama and Colon, between the insurgents and troops of the Colombian Government, with heavy losses on both sides.

At a conference on board the British cruiser Tribune, at which General Ignacio Foliaco, Senor de la Rosa, Secretary of General Diaz, and the commanders of the foreign warships were present, the General agreed, at the request of the naval commanders, and on the ground of humanity, having in view the large foreign population of Colon, not to land troops here or open fire on the town before 6 o'clock on Friday evening.

At 3.30 o'clock p. m., at the head of 700 men, General Alban left Panama by train for Empire Station, where the Liberals were reported to be in fairly strong numbers. His purpose was to surprise and rout them. The train bearing these troops was held up just before it reached Culebra Station, owing to the Liberals opening fire on Alban's advance guard. Alban disembarked his men from the train, which returned to Panama. The fighting at Culebra lasted from 4.40 until 9 p. m.

The Revs. Loveridge and Jacobs, Baptist and Wesleyan ministers respectively, narrowly escaped being Their houses in Culebra was riddled with bullets.

The Government troops continued to advance, and the fighting was stubborn all along the railroad line, and continued until Empire Station, a mile and a half distant, was reached. The Liberals continued to retreat slowly, Alban's men following them until they eventually reached Matachin Station. Here he met and conferred with Captain Perry of the Iowa, who was returning from Colon on an armored train. It is understood that Captain Perry will not allow the railroad to transport troops, consequently General Alban and his men were forced to push ahead on foot. The Liberals were under the command of General Lugo.

Between the stations of Culebra and Empire more than 150 killed and wounded men could be seen along the track. The sight was grewsome. There is no proper Red Cross organization, and the wounded lack care.

WASHINGTON GOVERNMENT ACTS.

Captain Perry, of the Iowa, in Command of United States Naval Forces.

Washington, D. C.—It was pretty well understood here that there was to be no bombardment of Colon by either side. While Commander McCrea received wide discretionary power and nothing was said to him about stopping the bombardment directly, nevertheless the State Department established a precedent in these matters last year when it instructed Mr. Gudger to warn some insurgents at Panama that they would not be allowed to bombard that port.

The Secretary of the Navy cabled to Captain Perry, of the Iowa, to assume full command of all the United States naval forces on both sides of the isthmus in order to insure harmonious operations.

Commander McCrae, of the Machias, at Colon, cabled the Navy Department informing the department of the approaching bombardment of that town, and asking for instructions. He was instructed to take such steps as he deemed necessary for the protection of American interests at Colon. While no specific statement was made as to the details of this instruction it was understood that it left discretionary with Commander McCrea the prevention of a bombardment.

FILIPINO FORT CAPTURED.

Daring Soldiers Scaled a Precipice and Drove the Defenders Out.

Manila.—Captain Edward P. Lawton's company, of the Nineteenth Infantry, has attacked and captured an insurgent fort on Bohol Island, south of Cebu, in the Visayan group. This fort was nearly surrounded by a precipice, and the only entrance to the higher ground was guarded by a stockade, with a line of entrenchments behind it.

Sergeant McMahon and twenty men, sent to climb the precipice and attack the fort in the rear, after three hours' climbing through the thick undergrowth took the enemy by surprise and drove them from the fort. As the insurgents escaped they had to pass the rest of Captain Lawton's company at a distance of 150 yards, and suffered heavy loss.

Their cannon were captured, the smaller ones being removed and the larger ones buried. Captain Lawton makes special mention for bravery of Sergeants List and McMahon.

Mrs. McKinley Stops Visit to Vault.

Acting on the advice of her physicians, Mrs. McKinley has desisted from entering the vault where President McKinley's body is deposited, at Canton, Ohio. The casket is almost entirely concealed by flowers, which are received from time to time.

Notice Served on Lynch.

Colonel Arthur Lynch, the newly elected member of Parliament for Galway, Ireland, has been informed that if he goes to England he will be tried forthwith for treason.

$235,000 Profit on $12,500.

The Pittsburg Steel Company has purchased from Jarvis Adams fifteen acres of land at Monessen, Penn., for $248,000, which is $235,500 more than Mr. Adams paid for it six years ago. The site was the only available one with the necessary river frontage for the company's purpose. A plant that will give employment to 2000 men will be erected.

Steel Trust Flooded With Contracts.

The capacity of the rail mills in the United States Steel Corporation is said to be under contract for all of the coming year.

Used Dynamite to Kill Himself.

At Bear River, Col., with a stick of dynamite under him, Judge M. A. Rodgers, formerly of the Colorado Supreme Court, and one of the ablest lawyers of the State, laid himself down to die. Lighting a cigar he fired the fuse from it and calmly smoked until the shock of the explosion ended his life. No cause is known for his taking his life.

Baby Weighed Only Twenty-four Ounces.

A living baby weighing only a pound and a half was born to Mrs. W. J. Hudson at Columbus, Ohio.

QUARANTINE INEFFECTIVE

Secretary Wilson's Proposal to Exclude Foreign Live Stock.

Annual Report of the Secretary of Agriculture Recommends Agricultural Investigations in the Philippines.

Washington, D. C.—In his fifth annual report Secretary of Agriculture Wilson points out that, in view of the fact that the inspection and quarantining of cattle imported to this country affords only a relative guarantee against disease, it might perhaps be well to follow the example of Great Britain and exclude live stock from other countries entirely. Among other suggestions made in the report is one to the effect that agricultural investigations be undertaken in the Philippine Islands.

Regarding the animal industry the Secretary goes on to say that the grand total of animals and animal products exported during the past year exceeded $250,000,000 in value. This vast foreign market is only preserved to our producers by the indefatigable efforts of the Department and the rigid inspection exercised through the Bureau of Animal Industry. This Bureau inspected for export 385,000 cattle, 228,000 sheep, 48,000 horses and mules, and nearly 1000 vessels carrying live stock. Imported animals were inspected to the number of 342,000, and, where necessary, were quarantined.

Of more than 5,000,000 inspected, the condemned carcasses were about one-fourth of one per cent.; of the 6,500,000 sheep one-tenth of one per cent.; of 24,000,000 hogs, one-third of one per cent. In the control of indigenous diseases 1,500,000 inspections were made, and over 45,000 cars were disinfected in the Texas fever service alone. In combating the disease known as "black leg" the bureau distributed more than 1,500,000 doses of vaccine, the result being to reduce losses in affected herds to less than one per cent., whereas formerly it was in most cases about ten per cent. To aid in detecting tuberculosis in cattle and glanders in horses over 44,000 doses of tuberculin and 7000 doses of mallein have been supplied.

The Secretary points out the serious evil resulting from a system of State inspection which, if it became general, would effectually prevent the marketing of live stock in some sections and would destroy much of the usefulness of the Federal inspection.

The Secretary announces an important extension of the forecast field of the Weather Bureau, which now includes reports from certain points in the British Isles and on the Continent of Europe, from the Azores, Nassau, Bermuda and Turk's Island. An extension of the forecast to farmers through the rural free delivery is contemplated.

SUBMARINE BOAT TEST PERFECT.

The Fulton Rests Under Water For Fifteen Hours, Breaking All Records.

New York City.—With the wind blowing sixty miles an hour and an abnormally high tide washing over her, the submarine torpedo boat Fulton rested on the bottom of Peconic Bay. The six men who were in her for fifteen hours declared that they never spent a more comfortable night anywhere. They were Rear-Admiral John Lowe, U. S. N. (retired); Captain Frank T. Cable, Mate John Wilson, Engineer John Saunders, Electrician Harry H. Morrill and Boatswain Charles Bergh.

At 7 o'clock p. m. Captain Cable closed the hatch of the Fulton's conning tower, and the boat sank out of sight in about fifteen feet of water. All night long she lay there, having absolutely no communication with the outside world, and utterly ignorant of the fact that the fiercest gale of forty years was sweeping over Peconic Bay.

The test was made to demonstrate the truth of the contention that the air in the Holland submarine boats is sufficient in quantity and quality to enable their crews to remain under water for practically an indefinite period. Food to last all night and bedding enough to make all comfortable were placed in the boat, and the men took turns standing watch. Four hour watches were kept.

Speaking of his experience Captain Cable said he thought that the last barrier to the acceptance of the Holland type of boat as available for use in time of warfare was removed. He said he felt sure that the problem of air was one easily disposed of, but he did not expect such a wonderful demonstration as that which followed the submersion of the Fulton.

FAMILY ENGAGED IN ROBBERIES.

Son Concealed Himself in Stores and Opened Doors For His Father.

Pittsburg, Kan.—George Lane and family, consisting of his wife, a fourteen-year-old daughter and an adopted son, eighteen years old, have been arrested here, charged with being leaders of a gang that has been systematically robbing merchants of this city for the last year. Lane and his wife have been prominent in society and church work. They have a beautiful home in West Fourth street, where nearly $1000 worth of the stolen goods was found.

It is charged that the boy would conceal himself in a store and be locked in when the store was closed, and then in the night he would open the rear door, after which the robbery was easy. The arrest was caused by the boy being captured in a store and confessing. Lane is a contracting builder by trade, and has always been considered a respectable citizen.

Warship Unfit For Habitation.

The United States ship Albany, an English-built ship, now at Genoa, Italy, is unfit for habitation. Surgeon Harris says the ship is so radically wrong as regards construction that it is almost impossible to relate in detail the necessary changes which will have to be made before she can become a reasonably sanitary vessel.

Bulgarian Brigands Threaten.

The Bulgarian brigands threaten to kill Miss Stone unless the full ransom is paid by January 1.

Cubans Urge Tariff Reductions.

A delegation of Cubans called on President Roosevelt, at Washington, and urged the granting of immediate tariff reductions on the products of the island. It is said that, while preferential duties on sugar and tobacco may be conceded, nothing will be done until the new Cuban Government is established.

An Accomplice of Bresci Sentenced.

Louis Grannoti, an accomplice of Bresci, the assassin of King Humbert, was sentenced to life imprisonment by a court at Milan, Italy, although he is still at large.

Wholesale Child-Flogging in Poland.

Wholesale flogging of Polish children by Prussian schoolmasters for refusing to learn the catechism and prayers in German at Wrzesnia nearly produced a riot. The parents and relatives violently denounced the authorities. Many persons were arrested on a charge of insulting Government officials and sentenced to imprisonment ranging from a month to two years and to be put in chains.

Canada's Offer of Troops Accepted.

The British War Office has accepted Canada's offer of 600 mounted men for service in South Africa.

MANY KILLED IN EXPLOSION

Boiler Bursts in the Plant of an Injector Company at Detroit.

SCORES BURIED IN THE DEBRIS

Large Business Structure is Reduced to a Mass of Flaming Ruins—Burned and Battered Victims Released From the Fiery Furnace Returned to Rescue Comrades—Property Loss of $180,000.

Detroit, Mich.—Twenty-six men are are dead and twenty-four other men were taken to the various hospitals of the city suffering from terrible cuts, burns and others injuries, all results of the explosion of one of the boilers in the Penberthy Injector Company's large plant, at the corner of Abbott street and Brooklyn avenue. In addition to those seriously injured a dozen or more employes were slightly hurt. They were taken directly to their homes. The Penberthy Injector Company's plant occupied half a square. It was composed of two brick buildings, separated by a sixteen-foot alley. The rear building, which was completely destroyed, was three stories in Leight, fifty-four feet in depth, and 100 feet wide. The boiler room was situated at the northwest corner of this building, on the first floor. It was in this building that most of the manufacturing was done.

There were four boilers in the plant, two horizontal and two vertical ones. It was the horizontal boilers that exploded. The floors and roof of the rear building bulged upward and then crashed down with their heavy loads of machinery and foundry apparatus. Walls, roof and all, dropped into a shapeless mass of debris. Windows in houses for a block around were broken by the concussion, and flying bricks filled the neighboring yards. A dense cloud of dust arose, and as it settled and was succeeded by denser clouds of smoke and steam, agonized cries began to come from the heap of tangled wood, metal and bricks. Those who were only partly buried, frantically dug themselves out. Flames broke out almost immediately, and the horror of fire was added to the suffering of the imprisoned.

A fire alarm was turned in and quickly responded to. Calls were sent out for all the ambulances in the city. Pending their arrival neighboring houses were turned into temporary hospitals. The first ambulances on the scene were totally inadequate to carry those who had been already extricated, and express wagons and similar vehicles were pressed into service.

While part of the firemen directed their efforts at the fire, which was burning fiercely at the centre of the wreck, the greater number of them seized axes and crowbars and began prying out the victims who could be seen or whose faint cries were audible.

The floors and roof had fallen at an angle and formed a huge sort of cover, under which the fire burned fiercely. Not until the firemen had chopped through this did their streams begin to have an appreciable effect on the flames.

Gradually the rescuers worked their way downward through the pile. A vacant house adjoining the factory was converted into a temporary morgue. In several cases the charred corpses were so hot when they were recovered that they could scarcely be handled.

The property loss is about $180,000. The firm carried $70,000 fire and some boiler insurance. The boilers had been recently inspected, and the engineer was known as one of the most careful and capable men in the city.

M'KINLEY'S PERSONAL ESTATE.

President's Property Amounted to $135,890.18 Besides His Real Estate.

Canton, Ohio.—The appraisers have filed their report of the appraisement of the estate of the late President McKinley. The report shows that the President died possessed of personal goods and chattels to the value of $2655.89; of securities, bank deposits and life insurance, $133,105.15; moneys, $129.13. Total personal estate, $135,890.18; of which $60,132.19 was life insurance.

The real estate was not appraised, as under the will it goes to Mrs. McKinley for life, and at her death to his family. It is believed to be worth from $60,000 to $75,000.

MANIAC BREAKS BIG WINDOWS.

He Did $5000 Damage Before He Was Landed in Jail.

Eaton, Ohio.—About $5000 worth of plate glass windows in the business section were broken by William Rossman, recently discharged from an insane asylum as cured. Rossman demolished 143 windows with stones, 113 being large plate glass.

Rossman, who belongs to a prominent family, was finally landed in jail. The town looked as if it had been struck by a hurricane. His hands were badly cut. His mania before commitment was to break windows.

Famine Facing Half a Million.

John Goodnow, Consul-General at Shanghai, China, reports to the State Department that there are over 500,000 people in the Yangtse Valley who will starve this winter unless they get help from outside. A committee of foreigners and Chinese has been formed to relieve the conditions of these people and all foreigners are subscribing liberally.

Will War on Prairie Dogs.

Professor Lentz, of the Kansas Agricultural College, has gone to Western Kansas to begin war on the millions of prairie dogs in that region. He has shipped ahead a large quantity of carbon bisulphite and gasolene. Professor Lentz will pour the poison into the holes in which the dogs live and watch the effects.

Earthquakes Destroy 130 Lives.

According to a dispatch from Odessa, 130 persons perished in the recent earthquakes at Erzeroum, Russia.

Family Row Ends Three Lives.

As the result of a family quarrel Mrs. Robert Wilking went to the home of her father, Jacob Stokes, at Unionville, Ohio. Wilking followed, and, meeting Stokes and his wife on the veranda, shot and mortally wounded both of them. A son of Mr. Stokes then shot Wilking in the neck, severing the head from his body.

Feeding Wheat in the West.

Feeding of wheat in the West has continued on a liberal scale, and some authorities estimate that this unusual consumption will absorb fully 50,000,000 bushels of the 1901 crop yield.

Mental Healers Indicted in Georgia.

Helen Wilman Post, C. C. Post and Charles Burgman, of Sea Breeze, Fla., were indicted by the Grand Jury of the United States Court at Macon, Ga., for alleged fraudulent use of the mails in sending letters and pamphlets advocating their science of mental healing. They are under indictment for a like offence in Florida, but it is charged that they have persisted in the alleged misuse of the mails since that indictment was obtained.

Heavy Movement of Hogs.

The movement of hogs to packing centres is large

THE MARKETS

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

MILK.			
The Milk Exchange price for standard quality is 3¼c. per quart.			
BUTTER.			
Creamery—West, extra	$ —	@	25½
Firsts	22½	@	24½
Seconds	20	@	22
State dairy tubs, extra	23	@	23½
Imitation creamery	14	@	15½
Factory finest	15	@	15½
Low grades	12½	@	13½
CHEESE.			
State—Full cream, fancy	9¾	@	10
Small	10½	@	10¾
Part skims, good to prime	6½	@	7
Full skims	2	@	2½
EGGS.			
Jersey—Fancy	27	@	30
State and Penn.	27	@	30
Western—Choice	27	@	29
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, choice, 1901	—	@	2 25
Medium, choice	2 00	@	2 05
Pea, choice	1 95	@	2 00
Red kidney, choice	2 00	@	2 05
White kidney, choice	2 40	@	2 45
Yellow eye, choice	2 30	@	2 35
Lima, Cal.	3 25	@	3 30
Green peas, bags	1 30	@	1 32½
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apples, King, per bbl.	4 00	@	5 50
Greening, per bbl.	3 00	@	6 00
Ben Davis, per bbl.	3 50	@	4 50
Baldwin, per bbl.	2 00	@	5 00
Pears, Seckel, per bbl.	2 50	@	3 50
Kiefer, per bbl.	2 50	@	3 25
Grapes, Catawba, basket	12	@	14
Niagara, per basket	15	@	17
Concord, per basket	12	@	13
Cranberries, Cape Cod, per bbl.	5 00	@	7 50
Jersey, prime, per bbl.	5 75	@	6 25
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, per lb.	8	@	9
Spring chickens, per lb.	—	@	7½
Roosters, per lb.	—	@	5
Turkeys, per lb.	9	@	10
Ducks, per pair	50	@	70
Geese, per pair	75	@	1 12
Pigeons, per pair	—	@	20
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, per lb.	7	@	15
Fowls, Western, per lb.	7	@	9½
Broilers, Phila., per lb.	12	@	16
Ducks, Western, per lb.	8	@	13
Geese, Eastern, per lb.	12	@	12½
Squabs, per dozen	1 25	@	2 75
HOPS.			
State, 1901, choice, per lb.	—	@	15
1900, choice	—	@	11
Pacific coast, 1901, choice.	14½	@	15
1900, choice	—	@	11
1900, common to prime.	8	@	10
Old odds	1	@	3
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay—Prime, per 100 lb.	92½	@	95
No. 1, per 100 lb.	85	@	87½
No. 2, per 100 lb.	77½	@	82½
Clover mixed, per 100 lb.	60	@	70
Straw, long rye	75	@	80
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, Jersey, per bbl.	2 00	@	2 25
N. Y. State, per sack	2 50	@	2 60
Sweets, N. J., per bbl.	2 25	@	3 00
Onions, State, per bag	3 00	@	4 00
Orange Co., per bag	1 50	@	4 00
Connecticut, red, per bbl	3 50	@	4 00
Cabbages, per 100	2 50	@	3 00
Turnips, per bbl.	75	@	80
String beans, per basket	6 00	@	8 00
Egg plant, per box	2 25	@	2 75
Sq ash, per bbl.	2 75	@	2 75
Tomatoes, per carrier	2 50	@	4 00
Cucumbers, per crate	1 00	@	1 75
Cauliflower, L. I., per bbl.	1 25	@	3 50
Celery, per dozen	10	@	40
Lima beans, per bag	75	@	1 50
Lettuce, per basket	50	@	1 25
Brussels sprouts, per qt.	3	@	9
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—Winter patents	3 60	@	3 90
Spring patents	3 80	@	4 10
Wheat—No. 1, N. Y.	—	@	81⅜
No. 2 N. Duluth	—	@	79⅝
No. 2 red	—	@	83¼
Corn—No. 2	—	@	69¾
Oats—No. 2 white	—	@	52
Track mixed	48	@	49
Rye—Western	63	@	63½
State	63	@	64
Lard, city	—	@	8.85c
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed	6½	@	9¾
Calves, city dressed	7½	@	11
Country dressed	5	@	9
Sheep, per 100 lb.	2 50	@	3 25
Lambs, per 100 lb.	4 00	@	4 80
Hogs, live, per 100 lb.	5 50	@	5 90
Country dressed, per lb.	6	@	8½

MENACED BY MILK FAMINE.

Great Scarcity of Dairy Products in New York Creamery Centres.

Middletown, N. Y.—Scarcity of milk throughout this section of the State threatens a milk famine for New York City. For several days it has been impossible for New York dealers to supply their customers, notwithstanding their earnest efforts, and the fact that fancy prices are offered. The situation, instead of improving, is constantly growing more alarming. Creamery men in Orange County and counties on the north, controlling scores of creameries, have been heavy platform buyers.

Notwithstanding the advance in price by the Consolidated Milk Exchange to three and a quarter cents per quart, the farmers declare that they cannot afford to sell milk at that figure while feed remains at the present high price. The leading dairy feeds have nearly reached 25 per ton. Milk at five cents per quart would bring no profit now, farmers say. Cold weather has also played havoc with the trade.

Butter factories, from which the dealers have heretofore secured large quantities of milk, shut down on the first of this month. The Milk Reporter, the organ of the dairymen, creamerymen and milkmen throughout this section of the State, predicts that "the present shortage has come to stay until such time as the Milk Exchange names a price more in accordance with the quotations for feed, which are from thirty to fifty per cent. higher, while the Exchange price is practically the same as one year ago."

Maine's Log Crop Estimated.

It is estimated that there will be cut in Maine this winter about 600,000,000 feet of logs, employing about 15,000 men and 6000 horses. Of this great log crop 200,000,000 feet will be cut on the Penobscot River.

Industrial Situation Very Strong.

The industrial situation is very strong. Very little machinery is idle in any direction, and in many industries contracts already entered upon mill books assure continued full employment for months to come.

Banner Wheat Crop in Kansas.

The winter wheat yield in Kansas this year was 90,045,514 bushels, valued at $50,479,570. This breaks last year's State record by 13,450,070 bushels. The area now sown in winter wheat is nearly 6,000,000 acres, which, with favorable weather, will yield more than 100,000,000 bushels.

Cotton Trade Conditions.

Cotton prices show little change, but have been well sustained as a result of decreased receipts, a wider acceptance of estimates of a crop yield below 11,000,000 bales and a better demand from exporters.

Inadequate Transportation Facilities.

Business in leading branches of trade is remarkably active, and there is continued widespread complaint of delayed deliveries, due to the overcrowded condition of works or the inadequate terminal facilities, motive power and car equipment of the transportation companies.

Demand For Pig Iron.

Demand for pig iron has been especially active from the steel manufacturers, who have made large purchases, but foundrymen have also taken a large aggregate tonnage in smaller sized lots.

THE BABCOCK REMEDY

ITS WORTHLESSNESS AS A MEANS OF DEALING WITH TRUSTS.

The Removal of Tariff Duties Would Not Hamper Any of the Giant Combines and It Would Be of Positive Advantage to Some of Them.

In this matter of removing the tariff on trust goods in order to kill the trust or cub its power, which is the dream of the free trader, there are several points to be considered. First, would such a move do the work which they assert it will? Manifestly the great combination of capital cares less for protection than does the small concern, because it is better able to handle itself. It can take every possible advantage of the trade and meet its opponent where the small concern cannot. Its product is immense, its capital unlimited, and it can sell at a loss in any given territory for a time until it has driven its competitor from the field. But the assertion of the free trader that the removal of the tariff would kill the trusts presents a somewhat queer condition of affairs, in the face of the fact that some of the greatest trusts are thriving upon articles upon which no duty is levied. Take, for instance, the Standard Oil Trust, one of the most complete organized aggregations of capital in the world. And then there is the Anthracite Coal Trust, which lays its heavy hand upon every householder who uses that article for fuel. But at once we hear the statement that the products of these two great trusts are of a peculiar nature, and that similar articles from other lands cannot be shipped to an advantage, and so can the more easily be shut out by these great combinations. There is doubtless an element of truth in this. But turn to another, and equally as great and successful a trust, which receives as much or greater attention than the two above named—the Steel Trust.

It is very questionable whether the sweeping away of the duties on steel products as Congressman Babcock would like to do would curb the power of that great corporation to any extent. But it might seriously interfere with the prosperity of many of the smaller concerns scattered throughout the country. According to figures given by those who favor Babcock's measure, the steel combine is now receiving some $4 per ton on steel rails over and above the margin given by the tariff and what they claim is a fair profit added besides. Foreign competition is not taking advantage of this wide margin. Is there any proof that it would with the tariff removed? The fact is that steps are being taken to organize foreign steel producers. They like the big profits just as well as the Americans, and their greed is just as extensive. The foreigner will take advantage of the enormous demand just as quickly as the domestic producer. He is just as susceptible to the advantages of combining mutual interests as is the American.

Is it not somewhat incongruous, this plea for tariff removal, to curb the power of the trusts, when at the same time one of the most powerful of trusts is working for free trade in the product it handles, not for its own undoing, nor for the benefit of the public, but simply for its own financial gain?—Mankato (Minn.) Free Press.

Right Sort of Tax.

A tariff that gives every man employment and gives him more money to spend than he ever had before—the beautiful condition in which the average American workman finds himself to-day—may theoretically be, but is not practically, a tax. Or, if it is a tax, and more of it would give the people a greater degree of prosperity, then kindly tax us a little heavier. In other words, a tariff for the United States is about such a tax as is the advertising expenses of the up to date business man. It is an outlay that results in great profits. It may be overdone, we cannot deny that, but when the profit is immense where is the foolish business man who, having built up an enormous business by and dependent upon advertising will abandon the publicity department or lop off its branches in an effort to find an infinitesimally small waste?—Pendleton (Ind.) Record.

Vital Principle of Reciprocity.

The industries of the United States have been developed in the face of the strongest opposition from competitors who would have liked us to remain tributary to their industries. In no other way could this have been done so quickly and effectively as by a tariff which protected them from outside competition until strong enough to stand alone. And this should always be borne in mind in making treaties of reciprocity or they will prove more or less disastrous to important industries. It will, therefore, require sound statesmanship to put the principle of reciprocity into actual practice, and yet inflict no damaging blow to home industries on which many thousands of people may depend for employment and livelihood.—Michigan Farmer.

No Sentiment in Trade.

There is no sentiment in trade, and foreigners do not buy of us simply because we buy of them. That is amply demonstrated by our trade with South America. Brazil imports over $100,000,000 worth, and the United States supplies about ten per cent. of those imports. The United States buys from Brazil five times as much as it sells to that country, and it carries on a one-sided trade of that kind with other South American countries.—Philadelphia Press.

Easy to Tear Down.

Nearly every dollar of the immense capital invested in our industries is placed in jeopardy, besides the welfare of millions of working people, should a harmful policy of dealing with trusts and the tariff be adopted. It is easier to tear down the superstructure of public prosperity than it is to build it up again, and no measure should be advocated which wreaks harm or misfortune to any class concerned in these two great interests.—Elkhart (Ind.) Truth.

Not Good.

Any reciprocity plan which proposes to permit foreigners to come in here to hurt an American industry while our people assail foreign industries, is not only in defiance of the instinct of self preservation, but is opposed by all the best experience we have had.—Textile Record.

Benefaction.

The man who makes work for two men where there was work for but one man before is a benefactor of the country. The man who reverses that operation—whether by reciprocity, or otherwise—is a benefactor, perhaps, of some other country, but not of this one.

COSTLY EXPERIMENTS.

Tariff Tinkering as a Means of Hurting the Trusts.

Where is the benefit to the American laboring man which this Government fed (Steel Trust) "infant" is supposed to work? This is a question the Republican party will be called upon to answer in the next campaign.—Grand Rapids Democrat.

The Democrat assumes that the so-called Steel Trust is the result of the protective tariff.

There is no truth in the assumption. Combinations of capital or "trusts" exist in countries that do not have the American protective tariff. Great Britain has many such "trusts." They are the direct result of economic conditions—usually unlimited competition, which is invariably ruinous to trade.

This country went through a period of low tariff that induced unlimited competition and under-consumption. The disasters of that period to business men, and the disasters to the great army of workingmen are still fresh in the minds of all.

The protective tariff of 1897 arrested industrial disaster and restored prosperity. Business men who had suffered from competition and hard times began to get together. The result was the modern combination or "trust," so-called. More men are employed to-day than ever before. The country never was in such a prosperous condition as it has been for several years and is to-day. The great army of workingmen is better off than ever before. This is the benefit the protective tariff has brought to the country, and the Republican party is willing to answer for it.

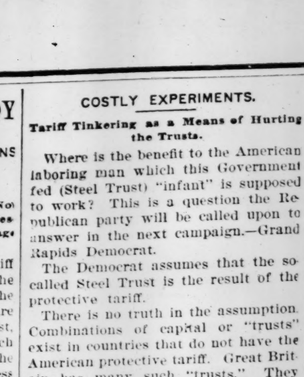
A low tariff or free trade or false reciprocity, in order to punish so-called trusts, will be a costly experiment.

While it is true prices are generally higher than they were five and six years ago, it must be remembered that the country had quite enough of an era of low prices.

Fairly high prices mean high wages, and high wages mean a great consuming power on the part of the masses.

Our friend, the Democrat, will do well to post itself a little on political and industrial history.—Kalamazoo Telegraph.

The Old Man and Death.



An old man that had traveled a long way with a huge bundle of sticks found himself so weary that he cast it down and called upon Death to deliver him from his miserable existence. Death came straightway at his call and asked him what he wanted.

Choose.

The protection principle puts "the man before the dollar." It seeks first to provide work for the worker, and thereby bread for the eater. The free trade principle is right the opposite. It seeks to get the fruit of every man's labor for the lowest possible remuneration. To accomplish its cheapening purpose it is willing to pit the cheapest workers in the world, no matter how miserably they live, against one's own fellow countrymen, neighbors and friends. Choose ye which principle ye will have in this country.

The Dealer the Better.

The free trader is not dead, but his theories ought to be killed beyond the possibility of resurrection. The liveller they are the greater the stagnation of business in this country. The deader they are the greater the prosperity.—New Haven Leader.

Who Are They?

The Commo